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1894

R. D. HAWLEY
8 CO.
CATALOGUE OF SEEDS
AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT

\$98.50⁰⁰
MAIN ST. HARTFORD
CONN.
SAM'L F. CADWELL.
W. FRANK JONES.

... NOTICE. ...

THE firm of R. D. HAWLEY & CO., having
been dissolved by the death of R. D.
HAWLEY, the surviving partners have pur-
chased the stock and interest formerly held
by him in the firm, leased the stores Nos.
498 and 500 Main St. for a term of years, and
will continue the business as heretofore
under the name of

R. D. HAWLEY & CO.

SAM'L F. CADWELL,
W. FRANK JONES.

Established in 1842.

R. D. Hawley & Co.'s

Catalogue for

1894

OF

SEEDS + AND + IMPLEMENTS.

READ CAREFULLY.—Suggestions to Purchasers.

HOW TO ORDER. With every Catalogue we always send an Order Sheet and printed envelope. This order blank will be found to be much more convenient than an ordinary sheet of paper, and by using the addressed envelope there will be no danger of your remittance being miscarried.

NAME AND ADDRESS. We earnestly request our correspondents to be particular and give their NAME, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, COUNTY AND STATE, IN FULL, DISTINCTLY WRITTEN. We are often in receipt of orders from customers who not only FORGET TO SIGN THEIR NAMES, but also their place of residence, thus causing a delay of weeks in the execution of their orders, and sometimes we find it impossible to trace them at all.

Seeds by Mail Free of Postage.

Will send all seeds free of postage, at catalogue prices, whether in packets, ounces, or by the pound, **excepting Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets, Grain, and Grass Seeds**, which, owing to their greater weight and bulk, will necessitate an extra charge of 15 cents per quart or 8 cents per pint to cover extra postage.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. We particularly request our patrons to give shipping directions. Where no particular mode of transportation is designated, we shall exercise our best judgment, and forward by express, freight or mail, as may seem to us most advisable.

How to send money by Mail.

The Four Safe Ways.

Express Money-Orders can be obtained at any office of all the large Express Companies in the country. If it is lost, the money can be recovered by the receipt the Express Company gives you.

Money-Orders can be obtained at the Post-Offices of most of the large towns. Send this order in your letter to us, and if the order is lost a duplicate may be obtained.

Bank Drafts.—We can use a check or Draft upon any city bank if it is made payable to the order of R. D. Hawley & Co. We would prefer Drafts upon Boston or New York.

Registered Letters—If you cannot get an Express or Post-Office Order, or a Bank Draft, send the Money in a Registered Letter. Then, if the letter is lost or stolen, it can be traced. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so.

At our expense.—On orders amounting to \$5.00 and upwards the cost of Money Order, Express Order or Registered Letter may be deducted from amount of bill. Small orders not exceeding \$1.00 may be sent in stamps or postal notes at our risk.

MARKET GARDENERS who require a considerable quantity of seeds by the pound or bushel, will be dealt with in the most liberal manner.

We respectfully solicit your orders, and thanking our many correspondents for past favors, both for orders received and for speaking so kindly of us to their friends, we await further favors, which will receive our best care and prompt attention.

R. D. HAWLEY & CO.,

498 and 500 Main Street,

HARTFORD, CONN.

S. F. CADWELL.

W. F. JONES.

R. D. Hawley & Co.'s Specialties and Novelties for 1894.

Under this head we offer and call attention to such of the newer varieties as have proved to be of merit and real acquisitions to their kind, also to such varieties as are Specialties with us.



Nott's Excelsior Pea One Foot High.

This pea is a cross of American Wonder and McLean's Advancer. Grows at the uniform height of one foot. Remarkably hardy and productive, besides being *earlier* than all other *wrinkled* peas it has been tested with in various

sections of the United States and Canada for the past six years. It is so hardy and vigorous that it may be planted in early spring with any smooth varieties, and counted on for table use almost as soon, while the quality is far superior. During all these years of trial they have never failed to be well matured for table use within fifty days from time of planting with ordinary garden culture, and instances are recorded of as short a time as forty-three days. Pods large, with from seven to nine fine peas to a pod. Very sweet, and fine flavor. Several valuable testimonials from growers

and market gardeners, all corroborate the claims set forth as being the earliest wrinkled variety as well as immensely productive and of extra fine quality. We had hoped to be able to offer this the *King of all Dwarf Peas* this season at a lower price than heretofore, but owing to bad weather at the time of harvesting, the crop was nearly a failure ; pint, 25 cents ; quart, 50 cents.



HEROINE PEA.

Peas Large, often 10 to a Pod and very Prolific.

Heroine Pea is a Marvel—Fairly Melting in your Mouth for Sweetness.

There have been so many new varieties of peas offered by seedsmen in the last few years that planters have become somewhat skeptical of the merits of new aspirants for public favor, but the heroine has been a conspicuous exception. In fact, no new pea since the introduction of "American Wonder"

has created such a sensation. Every one who sees it wants it—seedsmen, market gardener and amateur. It is far superior to all other varieties of peas as it combines quantity and quality in a degree possessed by no other variety. It is medium early, green, wrinkled, and grows uniformly two to two and a half feet high, coming in between "Advancer" and "Champion of England," and bears a profusion of large, long, slightly curved, pointed pods, containing from nine to ten large peas of finest quality. This new pea is destined to eclipse "Stratagem" and "Pride of the Market" for either private use or market purposes, and being nearly as early as "Advancer," will also be more desirable than that well-known variety. It is well known by all who have grown these varieties that it is difficult to keep them true and pure, the trouble being that they have been introduced before the types were sufficiently fixed; but

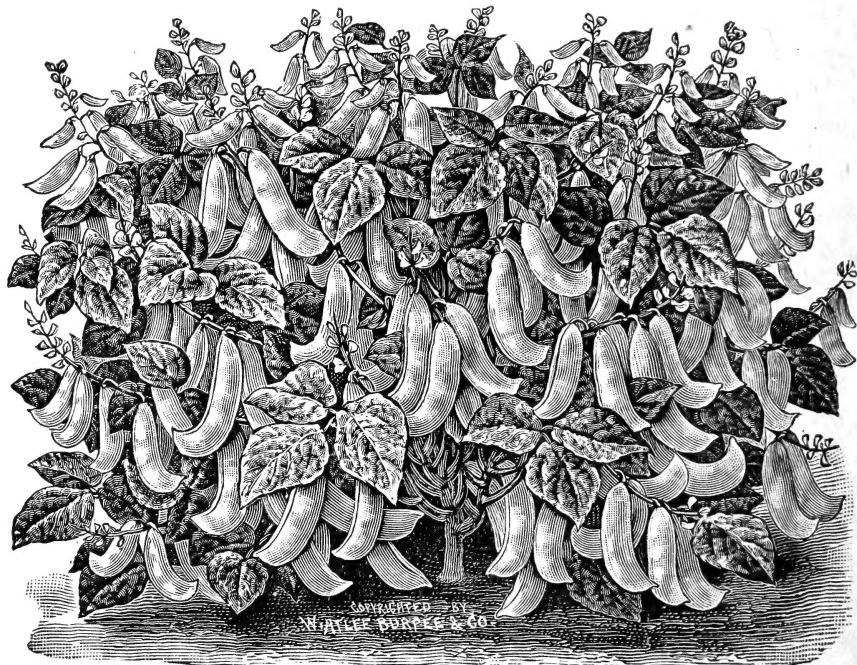


in "Heroine" we have a variety that after careful test has been found to run true and very even, and when we say that in field culture we have found it to ripen and yield double the quantity of peas that the ordinary varieties do, it will be readily seen that in addition to its good quality, it is an immense cropper. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$2.50.

"The Most Remarkable of New Vegetables."

❖ BURPEE'S ♦ BUSH ♦ LIMA. ❖

The Only Bush Form of the TRUE LARGE Lima Bean.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA comes absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush *from two feet to three feet in diameter*. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to "run." The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color and thick leathery substance of leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and is also a sure cropper. It is an *immense yielder*, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are *identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas*. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty the largest and best Lima Beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles.

We have secured our supply direct from headquarters, and are prepared to furnish our customers with the *genuine seed* of BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA, all crop 1893, and warranted true.

Price, per liberal packet, 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 60 cents. If ordered sent by mail, 8 cents per pint, and 15 cents per quart, for postage.

Mr. A. W. Sperry, Clinton, Conn., writes to the Introducer:

CLINTON, CONN., Nov. 15, 1892.

Your check for \$20.00 was duly received, same being the Connecticut prize awarded by you for the greatest number of pods of BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN, grown from one seed. I planted the beans in a hot bed on turfs, the same as I do my pole Limas, and after they were strong enough to resist the attacks of cut worms, I transplanted to the open ground. I obtained from the three papers thirty plants, and set them three feet between the rows and two feet between the plants, one to the hill. They grew so as to nearly cover the ground, and every plant was the true Bush Lima. They began to blossom close to the ground, but bore all over the plant. They were *eight to ten days earlier* than my *King of the Garden Limas* transplanted at the same time, and only a few rods from them in precisely the same soil. BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA *shells out more beans* to the bushel than the King of the Garden, because the beans are larger and grow more closely in the pod. I saved from the thirty plants almost six quarts of prime shelled beans for seed, and cannot say too much in their favor.

A. W. SPERRY.

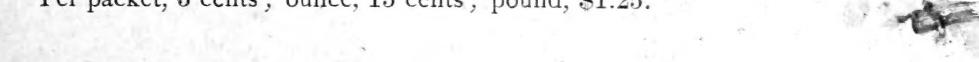
COLUMBIA BEET.

The handsome appearance of this distinct new Beet is well represented in the illustration herewith. The roots are of a neat turnip shape, with smooth skin and deep blood red flesh, of rich, tender quality. It is

ready to use very early, growing as quickly as does the *Egyptian* while it does not become coarse and stringy as that variety when of large size. Compared with such famous sorts as *Edmands'* and *Eclipse*, the COLUMBIA has proved earlier than either, and even better in quality than these two really first-class varieties. In habit of growth it is

remarkably thoroughbred, the foliage being small, neat, and of a rich bronze color. Reports from many who have tried it have been most enthusiastic in praise of the COLUMBIA BEET, both as an early and main crop variety. We are sure market gardeners will find it a splendid variety, while its fine flavor as a table beet will delight private planters.

Per packet, 5 cents ; ounce, 15 cents ; pound, \$1.25.



EARLY MAINE SWEET CORN.

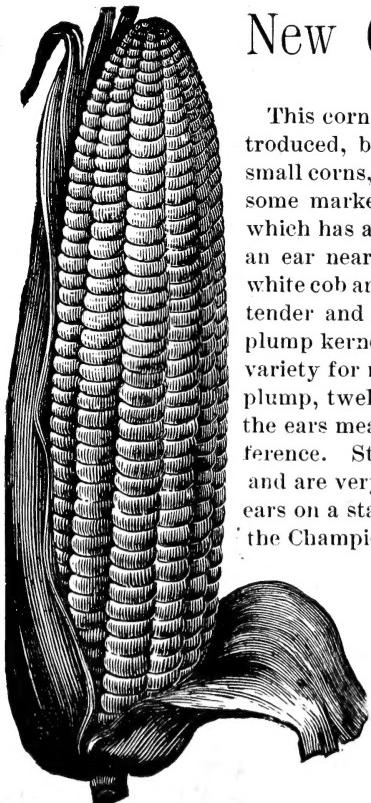
As Early as the Cory, Larger and Pure White.



Although we have catalogued this excellent variety of Extra Early Sweet Corn as a novelty for two years, we wish again to call attention to its merits. It comes from the State whose name it bears, and whose latitude is an indication of earliness in all vegetables. It has a *pure white cob with a rich cream white kernel*, sweet and juicy. Shows none of the red shade like Cory or Marblehead, when cooked for the table. *A fine ear, of good size*, stalk medium, and on good soil often bears two ears. It is the result of six years' careful selection. Experienced gardeners and others who

have grown it for the past two years find it the *largest white first early sweet corn* they have grown. Per quart, 20 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$4.00.

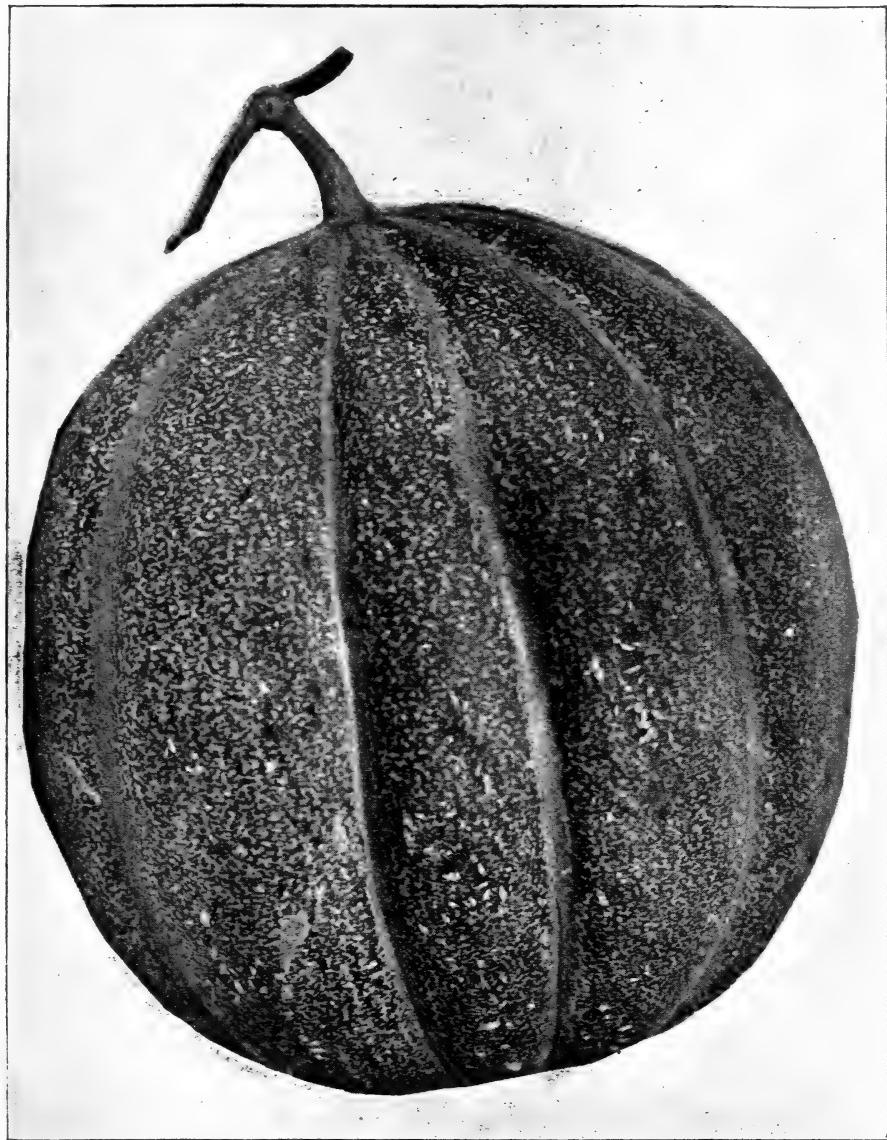
New Champion Sweet Corn.



This corn is without doubt the earliest large corn ever introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small corns, such as Cory, Marblehead, etc. It is classed by some market gardeners to be nearly as early as the Cory, which has a small ear and red cob, while the Champion has an ear nearly as large as Mammoth, with a medium-sized white cob and large, plump, pearly-white kernels, very sweet tender and full of milk. Its large size, small white cob, plump kernel and extreme earliness, make it a very valuable variety for market and family use. It has a very large ear, plump, twelve-rowed and well filled out at the tip—some of the ears measuring 12 inches long by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Stalks grow large and stout, five or six feet high, and are very productive, yielding two, and sometimes three ears on a stalk. There are very few, if any, varieties except the Champion, that will be fit for table in eight weeks from time of planting, and produce ears measuring 12 inches long by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Its large size, pure white, plump kernels, and extreme earliness make it not only very popular as a market sort, but also for family use, coming in when there is nothing but the small corn to be had. Per quart, 20 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

NEW MUSKMELON,

Green-Fleshed Osage.



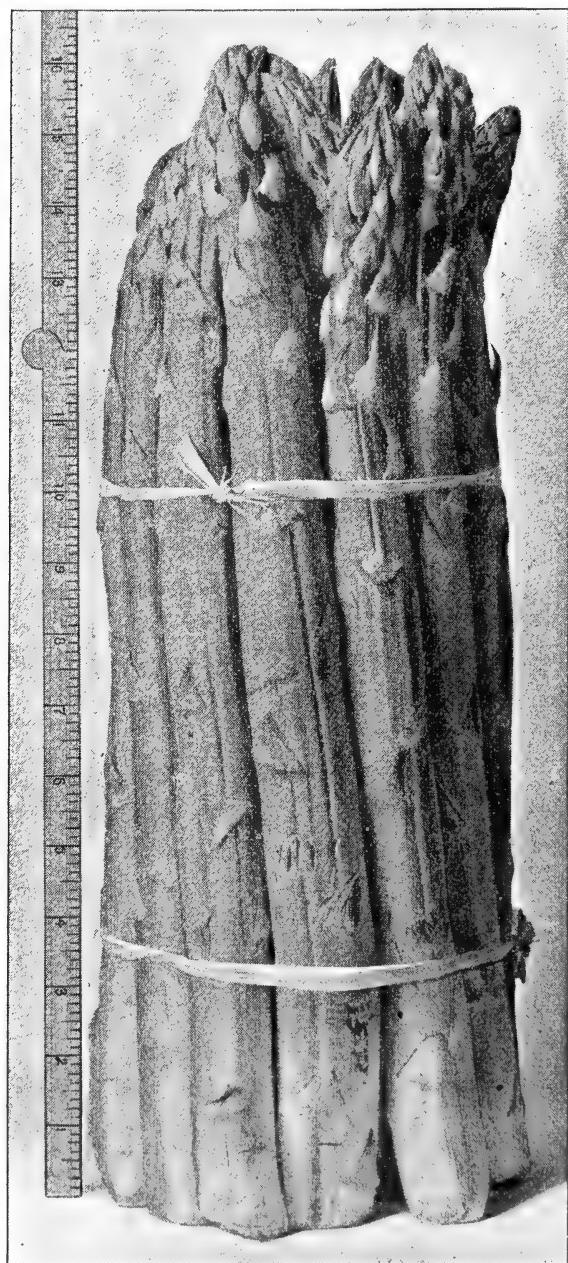
The Green-Fleshed Osage is the result of several years' careful selection, being a "sport" to which our attention was called by fineness of grain, intense sweetness, and the bright green color of flesh. As a rule green-fleshed melons are apt to show stringiness and coarseness of flesh, but this melon has as fine a grain as Osage or Miller's Cream. It is very hardy and very prolific. Its size and shape is very like the Osage, but is bright green before ripening instead of the black green of the Osage. In ripening it turns to a bright yellow, retaining its green color in the grooves, while its flesh becomes a beautiful pea green. We have had ample opportunities of noting its quality, and in our judgment it is superior to any other green-fleshed muskmelon in quality, while in closeness of grain it has no peer in its class. It is sure to take its place at the head of all green-fleshed varieties.

Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Donald's Elmira Asparagus.

For some years past the City of Elmira, New York, has had the reputation of having on sale the finest and largest asparagus grown in the State. This asparagus has attracted much attention from dealers and

commission merchants generally throughout the State, all anxious to get it. Upon inquiry this asparagus was found to be grown entirely by one prominent market gardener, Mr. A. Donald, who had become noted as growing this asparagus, for which he realized handsome prices, and although a large grower was unable to supply half the demand. At a high price Mr. Donald was induced to save some seeds from one of his choicest beds, from which was grown and we offer for sale this season splendid and strong two-year old roots. The color is notably different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in whole crops twelve stalks will average four pounds weight, and, as will be seen by the



AN AVERAGE BUNCH OF DONALD'S ELMIRA.

accompanying engraving from a photograph of an average bunch, measure sixteen inches in length. Per packet, 5 cents ; ounce, 20 cents ; one-quarter pound, 50 cents ; pound, \$2.00 ; strong roots, two years old, \$1.25 per 100.

R. D. Hawley & Co.'s
Descriptive Catalogue and Price List
OF
Select Vegetable, Flower and Farm
SEEDS,
Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Etc., for

1894.

PLEASE OBSERVE THAT PRICES herein quoted include postage on ALL SEEDS by the packet, ounce, and pound, EXCEPT GRASS SEEDS, ONION SETS, CORN, PEAS and BEANS, which will require 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered to be sent by mail.

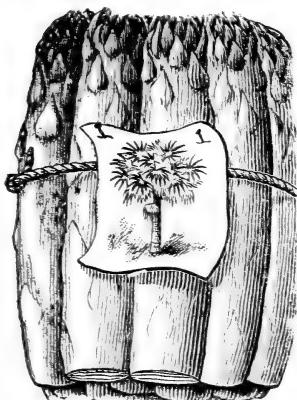
N. B.—*Half pints, half pecks, and half bushels, will be furnished at quart, peck and bushel rates, and quarter pound at pound rates.*

ASPARAGUS. Spargel.

One ounce of seed sows forty feet of drill.

Asparagus can be grown from seed or propagated from roots. Sow the seed in April or May on good soil in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart.

When one or two years old, transplant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked into permanent beds, *made very rich* and thoroughly trenched two feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and twelve inches between the plants in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread and set at a depth of six inches below the level of the bed. Cover only two or three inches and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall after the tops have been cut down apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top dressing of salt is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.



Palmetto Asparagus.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Donald's Elmira. (See description in novelties.) | \$0.05 | \$0.20 | \$2.00 |
| Palmetto. Very early. Large yielder. Color a desirable light green and of the best quality, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Conover's Colossal. A well-known standard variety of large size, tender and of good quality, | .05 | .10 | .50 |

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

| | Per 100. | 1000. |
|---|----------|--------|
| Donald's Elmira. Two years old, | \$1.25 | \$8.00 |
| Palmetto. Two years old, | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Conover's Colossal. Two years old, | .75 | 6.00 |

BEANS. Dwarf or Bush. Busch-Bohnen.

One quart will plant one hundred feet of drill. One and one-half bushels for one acre.

Being extremely tender it is useless to plant beans before the first or middle of May, or before the ground has become light and warm: Soil best adapted

is a light well-drained loam which was manured for a previous crop. Plant in drills eighteen inches to three feet apart according to the richness of the soil, the poorer the soil the nearer together. Sow the beans two to three inches apart in the rows and cover about one inch. Hoe frequently and only when dry, as earth scattered on the vines when wet rusts and injures the crop. For succession plant at intervals until the first of August.



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BY U. M. THORNBURN & CO., N.Y.

Extra Early Refugee Wax Beans.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered sent by mail.

Wax Podded Varieties.

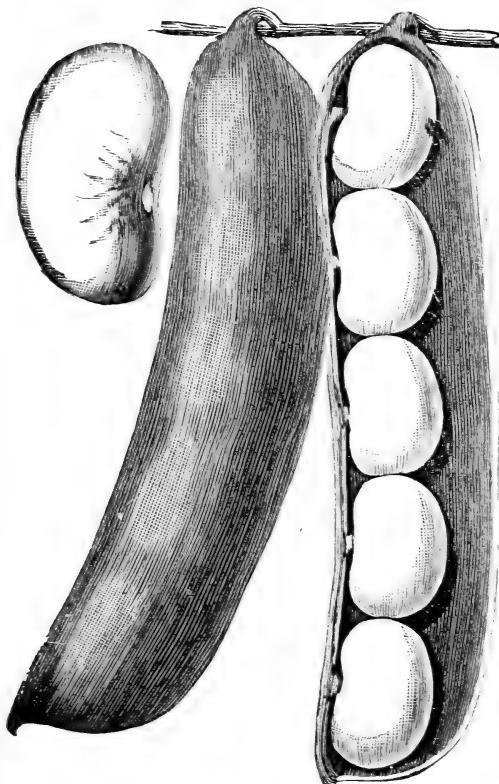
| | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Refugee Wax. The earliest wax variety with long yellow round pods, one of the best for kitchen garden, | \$0.40 | \$2.00 | \$7.00 |
| Golden Eyed Wax. Very early. Pods long, straight, flat and almost stringless. Color, golden yellow. Being exceptionally free from rust it is valuable for market gardener's use, | .30 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Improved Golden Wax. Very early and quite hardy, with long, rich, golden, yellow, stringless pods. Very prolific and remarkably free from rust, | .30 | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| Black Wax. Medium early. Pods yellow, round, stringless and of delicious quality, | .30 | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| Kidney Wax. Medium early. Pods long, broad, flat and nearly straight. Color white wax, very productive, | .30 | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| White Wax. Vines small. Pods short, flat, and waxy white, only medium quality, | .30 | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| Yosemite Mammoth Wax. Plants large and vigorous. Pods the longest of any wax variety, almost a solid pulp and absolutely stringless. Color, a rich golden yellow, enormously productive, | .50 | 2.50 | 9.50 |

Green Pod Varieties.

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|------|
| Burpee's Bush Lima. The <i>only</i> bush form of the <i>true</i> large Lima, see page 4 of novelties, per liberal packet, 15 cents, | .60 | | |
| Henderson's Bush Lima. A dwarf strain of the Sieva, growing to a height of about eighteen inches, quality excellent, | .40 | 2.00 | 7.00 |
| Long Yellow, Six Weeks. Early, very productive and of excellent quality, flat pods, | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| Early China. An old standard variety good either for snap or shell bean, pods flat, | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| Round Pod Valentine. Desirable either for market or family use, being early, productive, tender and fine flavor, | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 |

BEANS. Dwarf or Bush.—Continued.

| | | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|--|-----|---------|---------|---------|
| Low's Champion. Very productive, with large, green, stringless pods, it has but few, if any equals, either as a string or shell bean. | | \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$5.00 |
| Dwarf Horticultural. A dwarf variety of the old Horticultural Cranberry pole bean. Used as a shell bean. | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 | |
| Boston Favorite. Similar to the Dwarf Horticultural except the beans are larger and the pods longer, and more highly colored. | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 | |
| White Kidney. Excellent when shelled either green or dry, a superior kind for baking. | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 | |
| White Marrow. Extensively grown for sale as a dry bean for Winter use, also good shelled green. | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 | |

BEANS, Pole or Running. Stangen-Bohnen.*One quart will plant about one hundred hills.*

Early Jersey Lima Beans.

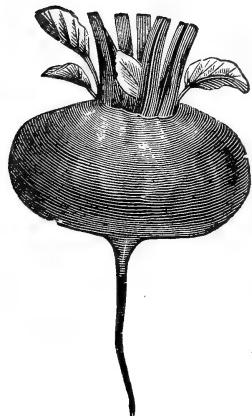
Plant two weeks later than the dwarf varieties. Limas being more tender will do better if not planted until the first of June. Set poles six to eight feet long in rows four feet apart each way. Sow six to eight seeds around each pole; cover about one inch except Limas, which should be stuck eyes down and covered only one quarter of an inch. Manure liberally in the hill and leave it a little raised, to prevent the water from settling around the pole and rotting the seed.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered sent by mail.

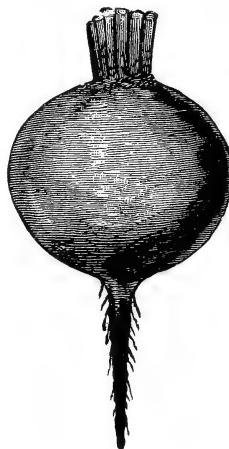
| | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Early Jersey Lima. A trifle smaller than the Large White Lima, but a week or ten days earlier. Very tender and of delicious flavor. | \$0.40 | \$2.00 | \$7.00 |
| King of the Garden Lima. A vigorous grower bearing profusely, large pods, five to eight inches in length. The beans are of good size and fine flavor. | .40 | 2.00 | 7.00 |
| Extra Large Lima. A choice selection of the Large White Lima. It produces pods and beans of an enormous size in great abundance, | .40 | 2.00 | 7.00 |
| Large White Lima. The old standard sort. Unsurpassed for quality and largely grown, | .30 | 1.75 | 6.00 |

BEANS. Pole or Running.—Continued.

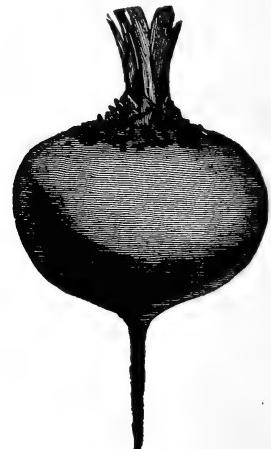
| | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Horticultural Cranberry. Used as an early shell bean, also for baking, pods streaked with bright red, of the best quality, | \$0.30 | \$1.75 | \$6.00 |
| Early Dutch Case Knife. One of the earliest and most prolific sorts. Pods long and flat with white seeds. Good green or dry. | .30 | 1.50 | 6.00 |
| White Dutch Runner. Beans large, flat, and kidney shaped, with white seed and blossom, | .30 | 1.75 | 7.00 |
| Scarlet Runners. Cultivated principally for its flowers, which are of a bright scarlet, also used by some for a snap bean. | .30 | 1.75 | 6.00 |
| Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole. Used mostly as a snap bean, bearing clusters of from three to six long yellow golden pods. Very prolific, and the pods retain their tenderness long after the bean has attained a large size, | .40 | 2.00 | 7.00 |



Egyptian.



Eclipse.



Edmands.

BEETS. Runkel-Rübe.

One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill, five to six pounds for one acre.

Well enriched, light soil is best adapted for beet culture. Sow in drills one foot apart and cover one-half inch, it is important that the earth be pressed firmly about the seed. When the plants are large enough, thin to four inches apart. The thinning if desired can be used for greens. For early, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and continue for succession until the first of July. Mangels and Sugar Beets require liberal manuring and should stand ten to twelve inches apart in the rows.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Columbia. For description see novelties, | \$0.05 | \$0.15 | \$1.25 |
| Extra Early Egyptian. Flat shape, with small short top and single tap root. Flesh, very dark red, tender and very sweet. It is the best sort for forcing, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Early Eclipse. Nearly round and very smooth, of a rich carmine color, very sweet and tender and almost as early as the Egyptian and superior to it for open ground, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Edmands' Blood Turnip. The flesh is deep blood red in color, and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. It is round and smooth in shape and of good market size. It does not grow over large, therefore needs not to be thinned so much as most varieties. It grows a small top and but a single tap root. It is decidedly the Best beet for marketmen's use, | .05 | .10 | .60 |

BEETS.—Continued.

| | | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Dewings' Early Blood Turnip. | Of deep red color, smooth and of fine form. One of the leading varieties both for market and for family use, | .05 | .10 | .50 |
| Bastian's Early. | A very early light colored turnip shaped beet, | .05 | .10 | .50 |
| Early Flat Bassano. | A flat turnip shaped variety, flesh white, circled with rose color, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Early Yellow Turnip. | Flesh yellow, very tender and sweet, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Long Smooth Blood. | A good, late variety for Fall and Winter use, sweet and tender, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Swiss Chard. | This is a Beet producing only leaves and is excellent, used as greens, | .05 | .10 | .60 |

BEET. Mangel, Wurzel and Sugar.

Norbiton Giant, Long Red Mangel.

Norbiton Giant Long Red. Roots of mammoth size, one of the most profitable for feeding stock. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Golden Tankard. Roots large, ovoid, but filled out top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Red Tankard. Similar to the Golden Tankard, except in color. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Orange Globe. Roots of large size and globular form, it is thought by many to be better for feeding cows than the red varieties as it imparts a rich color to the milk. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Red Globe. Similar to the Orange Globe, except in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Giant Intermediate Yellow. Roots of russet yellow color, rather elongated with smooth skin and fine neck. Set well above the ground. Flesh, white, firm and sweet, an enormous cropper, and excellent keeper. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound 50 cents.

Vilmorin's White Sugar. One of the very best and most nutritious for feeding cattle, also used for making sugar. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents.

BROCCOLI. *Sprigel-Röhl.**One ounce will produce about three thousand plants.*

Sow in seed beds early in May and transplant in June. Broccoli requires a deep, rich soil and should be trenched to a depth of two feet incorporating rich manure at the same time. Set the plants and cultivate in the same manner as cabbage.

Early White Cape. Heads, medium size, compact and creamy white, one of the most certain to head, \$0.10 \$0.30 \$3.00

Early Purple Cape. Somewhat more hardy than the white, with greenish purple heads of good flavor,10 .30 3.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. *Sprossen-Röhl.**One ounce will produce about three thousand plants.*

Sow in seed beds in May, transplant two feet apart and cultivate like the cabbage. The leaves should be broken down in the Fall to give the little cabbages room to grow.

Half Dwarf Paris Market. The very best and surest strain producing compact heads of good quality, \$0.05 \$0.30 \$3.00

Best French. A standard variety,05 .20 2.50

CABBAGE. *Kopf-Röhl.**One ounce of seed will produce about three thousand plants.*

To successfully grow a crop of cabbage, very much depends upon the quality of the seed. Obtain that which is grown from well-formed selected heads. The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked. A heavy moist, fresh, loam is the most suitable. For early plants the seed is often sown the middle of September and protected in

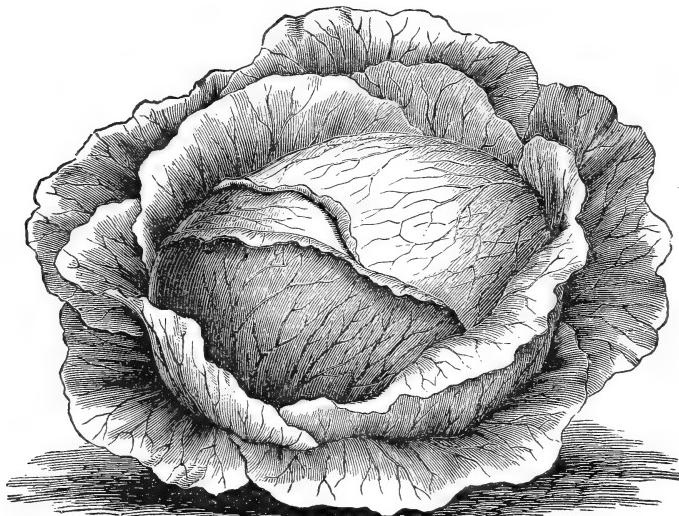
cold frames through the winter. But the more common way is to sow in hot beds in February or March and prick out into cold frames to be transplanted later when danger of frost is past. Early varieties should set eighteen inches by two feet. Fall and winter sorts twenty-eight inches apart each way. The late Autumn and Winter varieties may be sown in a seed-bed, from the middle to the end of Spring, and transplanted, when about six inches high. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather, to get them up. It is important that

*Early Large Wakefield Cabbage.*

the plants should stand thinly in the seed-bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stumps. If they come up too thick, prick them out into beds four to six inches apart. Treated in this manner the

plants will form lateral roots; and they can be removed, with the earth attached, in a moist day, without checking their growth. Transplant just at evening, giving each plant water at the root. Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred deeper as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time, until they begin to head, when they should be fairly dug between and hilled up.

| | | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Express Extra Early. | The earliest of all medium size with few leaves, can be planted very close, | .05 | .20 | \$2.00 |
| Early Etampes. | An early variety, with solid pointed heads of medium size, | .05 | .20 | 2.00 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield. | The standard, <i>very early</i> variety of medium size, pyramidal in shape, having a rounded peak. Its small outside foliage permits of close planting, a good variety to winter in cold frames, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Early Summer. | About ten days later than the Early Wakefield, but double the size. In form it is flat, or slightly conical, and keeps longer without bursting than most of the early sorts, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Large Jersey Wakefield. | Of the same form and type as the <i>Early Jersey Wakefield</i> , but fully a half larger, while it is less than a week later; much used by market gardeners, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Brill's None Such. | A comparatively new, second early variety, and bound to be a universal favorite. A sure header of large size, can be sown in the fall and will not run to seed like most second early sorts when wintered in cold frames, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |



Fottler's Early Brunswick.

Fottler's Early Brunswick. One of the very best. Heads large, flat, solid and of good quality, stem remarkably short, a sure header, and will stand long without cracking. Set the 20th of July, it makes an excellent winter cabbage,

All Seasons. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation, either for early fall or for winter use. Heads very large, usually somewhat flattened and solid,

Low's Peerless. A good market variety, second early solid, uniform in size, and stands long in head,

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| | \$0.05 | \$0.25 | \$2.50 |
| | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| | .05 | .20 | 2.00 |

CABBAGE.—Continued.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Early Winningstadt. A sugar loaf variety some three weeks later than the earlier sorts, grows to a good size and does better on light soil than other sorts, | \$0.05 | \$0.20 | \$2.00 |
| Excelsior Large Flat Dutch. The King of late cabbage. Improved by selection from the Late Flat Dutch, it is unquestionably the very best strain in the market. Its remarkable uniformity of heading, fine large size, short stump, few outside leaves and solid weight, make it by far the most productive and profitable late winter cabbage, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Premium Flat Dutch. A very popular standard variety. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed, large heads, tender and fine flavor, | .05 | .20 | 2.00 |
| Vandergaw. A quick growing Flat Dutch variety, suitable for Fall or Winter use, like the All Seasons which it closely resembles, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Warren's Stone Mason. This variety is an improved strain of Stonemason, very nearly as early as Fottler's Brunswick, much rounder in shape and extremely solid, | .05 | .25 | 2.00 |
| Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Much finer flavor than the best of other cabbages. Large heads of finely curled leaves, particularly adapted for private use where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in the fall and allowed to be touched by frost, it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables, | .05 | .25 | 3.00 |
| Red Dutch Drumhead. Excellent for pickling or eating raw. Forms very hard, round heads of a dark red or purple color, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |

CARROT. Möhre.

One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill, three to four pounds for one acre.



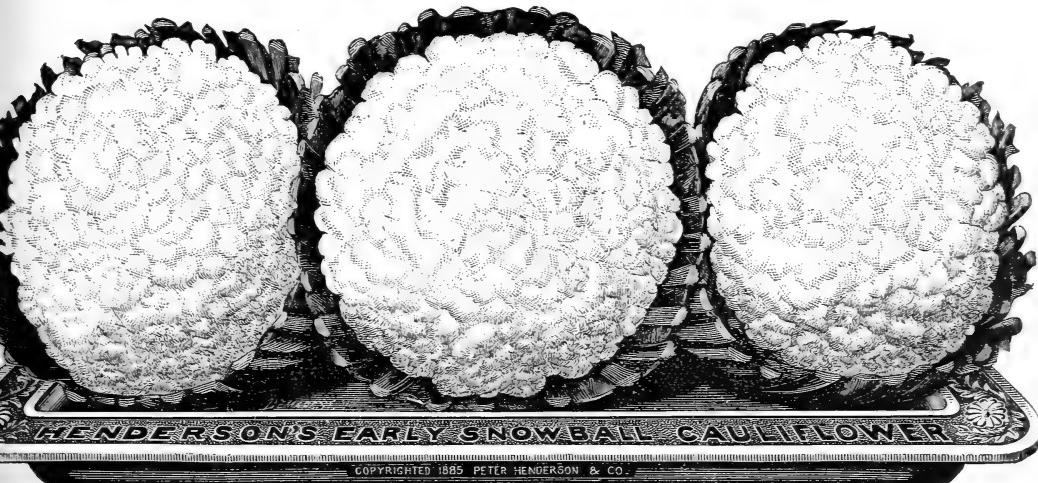
Scarlet Forcing.

Carrot seed should be sown in April for early, and until the first of June for later crops. Make the surface smooth and plant in drills fourteen inches apart, cover not more than one-half inch and thin to four inches apart in the rows. Like all root crops, a rich sandy loam, deeply cultivated, which has been well manured for a previous crop, is most suitable for carrots. Strong, fresh manure should never be used.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Earliest Scarlet Forcing. Valuable for forcing, very early and small, of fine flavor, turnip shaped, | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$1.00 |
| Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half long, of fine color, grown for early use and to sell in bunches, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Half Long Scarlet Pointed Root. Differing from the preceding variety only in having a pointed instead of a blunt root, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Long Red Coreless. A beautiful variety, growing twelve to sixteen inches long and two to three in diameter. Stump rooted of rich color, | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| Chantenay. For table use it is probably the best in shape and finest in quality, a little longer than the Scarlet Horn and broader at the top. The flesh is a beautiful rich orange color. Very uniform in size, | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |

CARROT.—Continued.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Danvers Half Long Orange. Cylindrical shape, stump rooted, orange red, and is said to produce a heavier crop than any other variety, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Improved Long Orange. The standard variety for garden or field crops, darker in color, and smoother than the old Long Orange, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Guerande or Ox Heart. Not so long as the Danvers, but very thick, sometimes measuring three to four inches diameter at the top. A great yielder. Flesh, bright orange, fine grained and sweet, | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| White Belgian. Flesh, yellowish white, excellent for stock. Of the largest size, and will yield more in bulk than any other variety, | .65 | .10 | .60 |

**CAULIFLOWER.** Blumen-Röhl.

One ounce will produce about two thousand plants.

There is no vegetable grown more delicious than the Cauliflower. With a deep rich soil, plenty of moisture and thorough cultivation, it is as easily grown as cabbage. For early, the seed may be sown in September, and the plants wintered in well-protected cold frames, or sow in hot-beds early in March, and when sufficiently large transplant into cold frames, and gradually harden by exposure. When the weather will permit, set in the open ground in rows three feet apart, and two feet between the plants in the row. For fall crops, sow at the same time and treat in the same manner as late cabbage. Cauliflower will not head in hot dry weather, therefore, the time of planting should be regulated so they will head either in early summer or autumn. Keep well watered when they begin to head. If the leaves are drawn up and tied loosely over the head it will hasten blanching. Cut before the flower begins to open.

Henderson's Early Snowball. An extremely early dwarf variety, producing magnificent white heads of the finest quality. The standard variety for general use. We procure our seed from the introducer in sealed packages.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Almost if not quite as early as the Snowball. Very Dwarf, with large, solid, pure white heads of finest quality,

Half Early Paris. Heads large, white and compact, good for either early or late use,

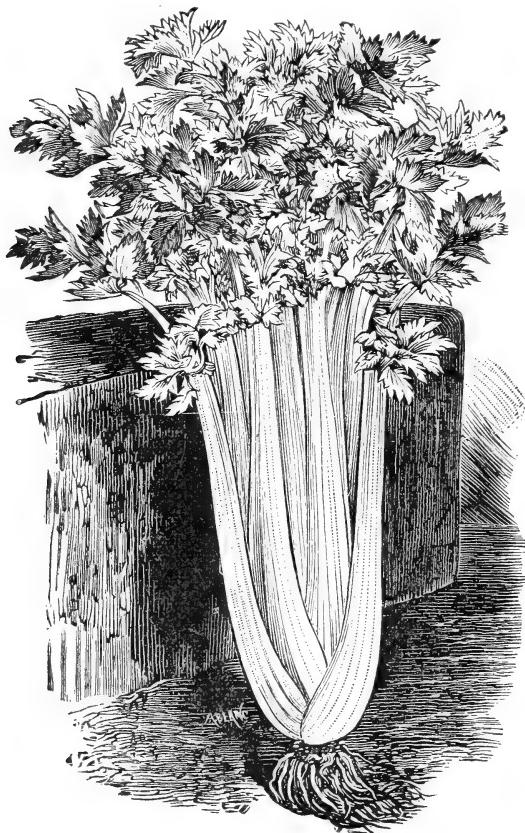
Lenormand's Short Stem. A large, late, short stemmed variety, with well formed white heads of extra quality,

Large Algiers. An extra fine late variety, suitable for market and sure to head,

CELERY. Selleerie.

One ounce will produce about four thousand plants.

Celery, more than any other vegetable, demands intelligent and careful culture. The seed being very small is slow to germinate and with the inexperienced a good stand of plants is an exception. For early, sow in shallow



Golden Self-Blanching.

boxes in gentle heat in February and March, and for later sow about the middle of April in a finely prepared seed-bed, in rows so that the plants can be kept free from weeds. Cover not more than one quarter of an inch, and press down firmly with the back of the spade or a board. Be sure and keep the bed constantly moist, a partially shaded location is favorable on this account; or cover the bed with a light matting or burlap, directly on the soil until the plants begin to prick through the ground when it should be immediately removed. When large enough to handle, thin and transplant to four inches apart. Clip off the tops when about four inches high to make them stocky. Plant out from the middle of June until the middle of July, in rows four to five feet apart, and eight inches apart in the rows. Care should be taken in setting not to cover the crowns and to press the earth firmly about the roots. Keep well cultivated until a month before it is wanted, when it should be hilled or banked

for blanching; this should be done gradually, usually in two or three operations a week or so apart, the last time almost to the tips of the leaves. A rich, deep sandy loam that is rather moist, is best adapted for Celery culture, soils that settle and become hard after rains are unsuitable.

White Plume. The stalks and portions of inner leaves and heart are *naturally white*, needs very little earthing up, crisp, solid and of a pleasing nutty flavor; the best for early,

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.10 | \$0.30 | \$3.00 |

Paris Golden Self-Blanching. This celery is now being grown in large quantities for our markets, and its introduction has nearly excluded the other early varieties. Its fine dwarf form, rapid growth, extreme earliness, superior flavor and keeping qualities, rich golden color, and slight trouble in blanching, all recommend it. It has shown no signs of blight or rust where all others were more or less affected. Our Seed, we get direct from the introducers in Paris,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .10 | .35 | 3.50 |
|-----|-----|------|

Giant Pascal. A valuable variety for both second early and mid-winter use. It grows about two feet high, the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; easily blanched,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .10 | .25 | 2.50 |
|-----|-----|------|

CELERY.—Continued.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Boston Market. A favorite variety remarkable for its tender, crisp and succulent stems, and its peculiar, mild flavor, of branching habit and a good keeper, | .10 | .30 | 3.00 |
| Golden Heart. Half Dwarf, very solid, with a beautiful golden heart, | .10 | .25 | 2.50 |



Celeriac.

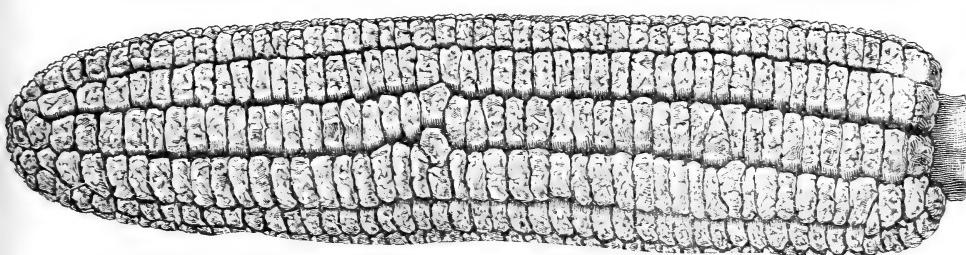
Crawford's Half Dwarf. An extra fine variety of fine flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound, \$2.50.

New Rose. The color is a beautiful shade of rose of exceptionally fine flavor; solid and crisp. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; pound, \$3.00.

London Red. Handsome and of fine flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Celeriac Improved Paris. (Turnip Rooted Celery.) The roots are of good size, round and smooth, with small tops. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Celeriac Apple Shaped. A good variety with small foliage, and large, smooth, round tubers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Evergreen Sweet Corn.

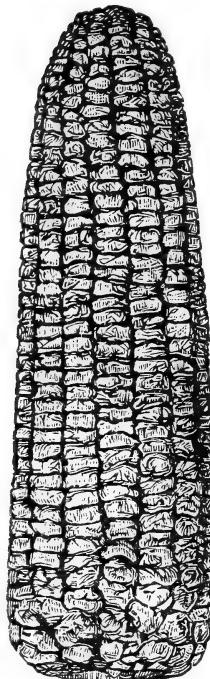
CORN. Sweet or Sugar. Zucker-Mais.

One quart will plant two hundred hills, eight quarts for one acre.

Plant from the first of May until the first of July in any *good* soil in hills, the dwarf varieties three, and the larger varieties four feet apart each way. Drop six kernels to the hill, cover about one inch, and thin to four plants at the second hoeing. Keep free from weeds, and give frequent cultivation. Soaking the seed an hour before planting will hasten its sprouting.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered sent by mail.

| | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Early Maine. (See description on page 6 of Specialties.) | \$0.20 | \$1.00 | \$4.00 |
| Early Cory. An extra early eight-rowed sort, of dwarf habit, quite prolific; ear of medium size, kernel slightly red in color, sweet and excellent flavor, | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| New Champion. (See description on page 6 of Novelties.) | .20 | 1.25 | 5.00 |
| Early Minnesota. An early dwarf variety. Eight-rowed ears of fair size, with white cob, | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| Early Crosby. One of the very best early sweet corns. Ears rather short having from twelve to sixteen rows, with white kernels, sweet and juicy, of dwarf habit, | .20 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| Shaker's Early. About one week later than Crosby's Corn, with ears much larger; the kernels are of pearly white and deliciously sweet. It completely fills the interval between the Crosby and the late varieties, | .20 | 1.00 | 3.50 |

CORN. Sweet or Sugar.—Continued.

Perry's Hybrid Sweet Corn.

Evergreen. The standard late sort, growing to a height of six or eight feet. Producing large ears with twelve to sixteen rows of very deep sweet kernels. Remains a long time in a green state, the stalks are valuable for fodder,

Mammoth Sugar. A late, tall growing variety, ears of the largest size, with twelve or sixteen rows and of fine flavor,

| | Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | .20 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| | .20 | 1.00 | 3.50 |

CORN. Flint Varieties. For Field Culture.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint extra, if ordered sent by mail.

Early Canada, Eight-Rowed. This variety matures in ninety days from the time of planting. Ears short to medium, with a small cob uniformly tipped over with roundish smooth kernels of a rich orange yellow. Its low growth permits of close planting,

| Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|---------|---------|---------|
| \$0.15 | \$0.60 | \$2.00 |

Tolland County Premium. An eight-rowed variety similar to the preceding except in color, being a rich, deep golden yellow. A standard variety in Eastern Connecticut,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .15 | .60 | 2.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

Longfellow. An early eight-rowed yellow flint sort, with ears ten to fifteen inches long. The cob is quite small, with kernels of good size,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .15 | .60 | 2.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

Early Canada, Twelve-Rowed. The standard variety. Ears of large size, with twelve to sixteen rows of rich golden colored kernels compactly set on a small cob. Very prolific,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .15 | .60 | 2.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

Leaming's Improved Dent. The earliest dent corn in cultivation, ripening one hundred days from the time of planting. Ears large and handsome, with deep large grains of orange color and small red cob. Stalk medium size usually producing two ears to each stalk,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .15 | .50 | 2.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

CORN. Flint Varieties.—Continued.

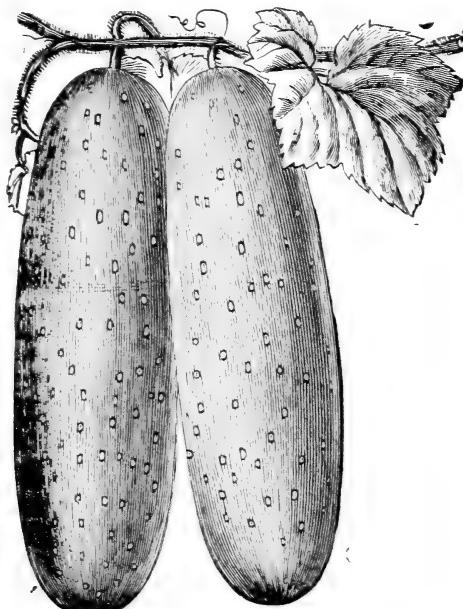
| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Blount's Prolific. A mammoth variety, used largely for ensilage, Grows to a height of twelve or fifteen feet, with an abundance of leaves. Unexcelled for ensilage purposes, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .15 | .50 | 1.75 |

CUCUMBER. Gurken.

One ounce will plant fifty hills, two pounds, one acre.

For early cucumbers, start in the hot-bed about the middle of April upon

pieces of heavy sod, grass side down. When the weather will permit, remove to carefully prepared hills in the open ground and protect with boxes when the air is cold. For the main crop, as soon as the weather has become settled and warm prepare hills four feet apart, using a shovel full of warm, well rotted manure to each hill, cover this two inches with fine earth and plant fifteen or twenty seeds one-fourth of an inch deep. Press down with the back of the hoe. When the plants begin to crowd and the danger from bugs is past, thin to four vines to the hill. Pick all cucumbers when large enough, if left to ripen on the vines they will cease to be productive. For a succession, plant at intervals. For pickles, plant from the middle of June until the middle of July.



Bennet's White Spine Cucumber.

| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Early Russian. The earliest variety in cultivation, which is its best quality, only three or four inches long and quite thick, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.75 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Bennett Improved Early White Spine. One of the finest strains of White Spine Cucumber in cultivation, the sort most generally used both for forcing and out-door culture. Good size, dark green, holding its color until it matures. Very early, crisp, and of excellent quality, very prolific, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Early White Spine. The standard sort for table use. Medium length, straight and uniform crisp and tender, of good color, and never turns yellow though kept a long time after it is picked, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Peerless White Spine. Quite like the <i>Bennett Improved</i> , possibly a trifle longer. Good color, and a favorite with market gardeners, a great bearer, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Early Cluster. An early variety producing the fruit in clusters, short and holding full size to each end, dark green color of good quality, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Early Frame. An early sort growing to a length of about five inches, straight, handsome and smaller at each end. Of bright green color, picked small they make fine pickles, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Nichols Medium Green. An exceedingly productive variety of medium size, always straight and well-formed, color dark green; flesh, tender, crisp and pleasant flavor. It is adapted for early forcing or late sowing, a good pickle sort, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|

CUCUMBER.—Continued

Long Green. An old standard sort, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long of a firm crisp quality; picked young they make fine pickles, and if allowed to ripen make nice sweet pickles one of the most productive.

Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.75

Green Prolific. The best variety for pickling. Color, dark green; uniformly small size, and of good form, enormously productive; very tender and crisp.

.05 .10 .75

Everbearing. Of small size, *very early*, *enormously productive* and *valuable as a green pickler*. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 75 cents.





West India Gherkin. A small oval shaped pickle variety, resembling a burr, used only for pickling. Per pkt. \$0.05 Per oz. \$0.10 Per lb. \$1.25

English Frame Telegraph. Exclusively used for hot house culture.

95

CORN SALAD. *Ustferigat*

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill

Grown for salads. For summer use, plant in early Spring; for winter and early Spring use, sow in August and September and protect with a covering of straw on approach of Winter; sow thickly in rows one foot apart, cover one-eighth of an inch.

CRESS. Grefse

One ounce will sow sixteen square feet

A small salad much used with lettuce. Sow early in April in shallow drills one foot apart, for succession, repeat every two weeks as it soon runs to seed. Water Cress should be sown (and lightly covered) along the margin of a small rapid stream, once rooted it needs no further care.

DANDELION. Löwenzahn

One ounce for one hundred feet of drill, one pound for one acre.

Principally grown for Spring greens. The cultivation is very simple, the greatest difficulty being to get a good stand of plants. Sow anytime from early Spring until September, in drills made on slight ridges one foot apart, cover lightly and press the earth firmly on the seed, thin to three inches apart in the row, keep free from weeds. Dandelion can be grown on any good soil.

Broad Leaved. Very early, Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
\$0.10 \$0.60 \$7.00

Improved Thick Leaved. The standard sort. Very productive.

Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
\$0.10 \$0.60 \$7.00

Improved Moss Curled.

.10 .50 5.00

Improved Erect. New.

.10 .60 8.00

Improved Fleet. New.

.10 .00 8.00

EGG PLANT. Eierpflanze.

One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

Egg plant seed is very slow to germinate, and should be started early in March, in a strong uniform heat. When three inches high, transplant to four inches apart. After all danger of cold nights is past, gradually harden by exposure and transplant into very warm rich soil two and a half feet apart. Shade and protect from the potato bug, which is one of the greatest obstacles encountered in its culture. Draw earth up to the stem when about one foot high.

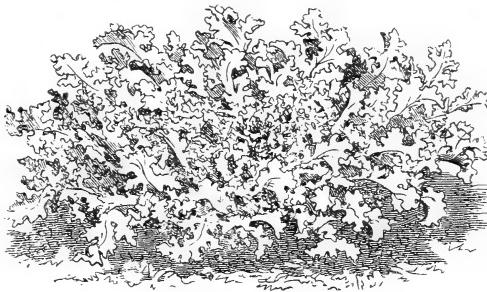
New York Improved Purple. The best sort for general culture. Large, round or oval shaped, dark purple, free from thorns. The most productive variety, . . . \$0.10 \$0.40 \$4.00

Black Pekin. Fruit globular, large, solid, smooth and glossy, early and very prolific, 10 .40 4.00

ENDIVE. Endivien.

One ounce will sow sixty square feet.

Grown almost exclusively for salads. Sow thinly in shallow drills ten inches apart in April for early, and in June or July for late use. Thin to eight inches apart in the rows, hoe frequently. To blanch it, gather the outer leaves to a point at the top, and tie with some soft material; in two or three weeks it will be ready for use; after blanching, it soon begins to decay and should not be tied up faster than it is wanted for use.



Endive

Green Curled. The variety most cultivated. Leaves beautifully curled dark green, tender and very crisp, a hardy sort. Per pkt. \$0.05 Per oz. \$0.20 Per lb. \$1.50

White Curled. Not so hardy as the green curled, grows to a large size, and is always crisp and tender, almost self-blanching. .05 .20 1.75

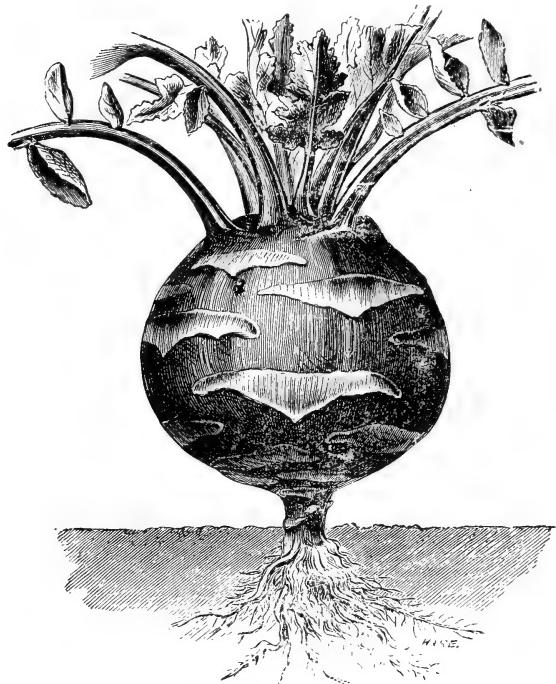
KALE. (German Greens.) Blätter-Röhl.

One ounce will produce about two thousand plants.

To secure heavy crops a deep, rich soil, trenched a spade's depth and liberally manured is essential. Sow for Summer use in April, and in August and September for Winter and Spring use. Plant thinly and cover lightly in drills one foot apart, and thin to four inches apart in the row. Protect with a light covering of Straw or litter during the winter.

Dwarf Green Curled. One of the best for Spring sowing. The habit is very dwarf and spreading and will rarely exceed eighteen inches in height. The leaves are of a bright, green color, beautifully curled, and produced in great abundance; not hardy enough for our northern winters, \$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.80

Siberian Curled. The favorite sort for Fall sowing, growing about two feet high; leaves are not so deeply curled as the preceding, and are of a bluish green color. In point of hardiness it excels all others, being fully capable of withstanding ten degrees below zero without injury,05 .10 .60

KOHL RABI. Kohlrabi.*One ounce will sow two hundred feet of drill.***LEEK.** Lauch.*One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.*

Sow the seed early in May in drills twelve inches apart, cover one-half inch deep, and cultivate the same as onions. In July, transplant to prepared beds of deep, rich soil in rows one foot apart, and six inches between the plants in the row. Set the roots deep, and draw the earth to them when hoeing, that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

Large Musselburgh. A favorite market sort of large size. Leaves large and broad, flavor very mild and pleasant. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Monstrous Carentan. Grows to an enormous size, with broad leaves spreading like a fan. Hardy and of excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound, \$2.00.

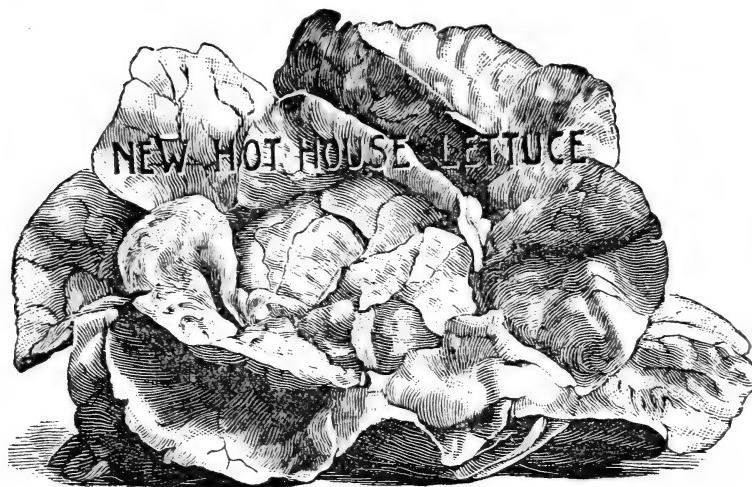
Large Rouen. A hardy winter sort, with dark green thick broad leaves and short thick stem. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound, \$2.00.

For a succession sow at intervals, from early spring until July, in drills one foot apart, cover lightly and thin to six inches apart in the rows. The bulb that forms upon the stem just above the ground is fit to use when about half grown.

Early White Vienna. A standard sort for market, table use, or forcing. Flesh, white and tender, very short top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound \$2.50.

Early Purple Vienna. Bluish purple, similar to the above, except in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; pound \$3.00.





Improved Large White Seed Tennis Ball Lettuce.

LETTUCE. Lattich-Salat.

One ounce will sow one hundred and twenty feet of drill.

For early plants, the seed may be sown in September and transplanted into cold frames for protection during the winter, or sow in February or March in hot beds with a moderate bottom heat, cover lightly, and thin sufficiently to prevent crowding, gradually harden by exposure. Transplant to the open ground in a sheltered location in April; set in rows one foot apart, and six inches apart in the row, when heads begin to form thin out by using alternate plants in the rows; for succession, sow in prepared beds as soon as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of two weeks during the Summer. To be crisp and tender its growth should be vigorous and rapid, which requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure and an abundance of moisture.

Boston Market, (White Seed.) One of the best varieties of head lettuce for growing under glass, very hardy, leaves, thick, crisp and tender, forming under glass a compact head, but apt unless planted very early, to be loose and open out of doors. (Arlington grown),

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.40 | \$5.00 |

Improved Large Tennis Ball, (White Seed.) This lettuce is especially adapted for growing in greenhouses and *hot-beds*. It is the *largest lettuce grown under glass*, being nearly double the size of the famous Boston Market. It is also a *sure header*, and not liable to *rot in the heart*, making it a most valuable sort for market gardeners,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .10 | .40 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

Denver Market. An early variety of Head Lettuce, suitable either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a light green color, and is very slow to run to seed. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped, very tender, crisp, and of excellent flavor. The crimped leaves distinguish it from any other kind of green lettuce now grown,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .20 | 2.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

Black-Seeded Tennis-Ball. This variety is one of the most popular for open air culture. The heads are well-formed hardy and crisp; of excellent quality, one of the earliest heading varieties,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .40 | 4.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

Early Curled Simpson. Forms a close compact mass of curly leaves of a yellowish green. It matures quicker than varieties that form firm heads, and very desirable on account of its earliness,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

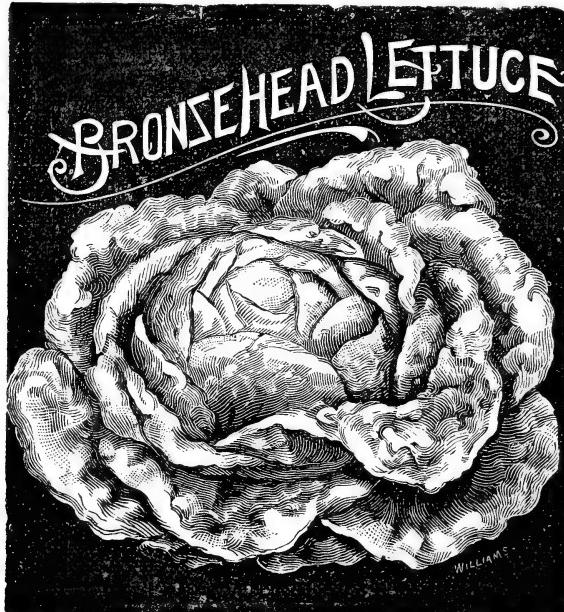
LETTUCE.—Continued.

Black Seeded Simpson. This variety grows to a much larger size than the ordinary Curled Simpson, forming large loose heads of thin and exceedingly tender leaves of a light green color. It stands the summer heat well. Very early.

Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
\$0.05 \$0.15 \$1.25

Silver Ball. This lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid, and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. The head is of an attractive silvery white color, very rich, buttery, and most delicious flavor. It comes early and stands a long while before running to seed.

.05 .15 1.50



stock being very limited we offer it in packets only. Packet, 10 cents.

Boston Curled. A very beautiful and distinct variety.

Deep, rich green color, with many broad leaves so deeply frilled the plant looks like a bunch of moss; good quality,

Per pkt. Per oz. Per lb.
\$0.05 \$0.15 \$1.25

Tombhannock. The leaves of this variety grow upright, the upper part of the outer leaves turning outward very gracefully, and are handsomely wrinkled. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glossy, reddish bronze, very ornamental and fresh in appearance; within, the leaves are almost white, very crisp and tender. It grows quickly, is ready to cut early, and remains for weeks of the finest quality, being slow to run to seed, . . .

05 15 125

Hanson Head. None more reliable for out-door cultivation. In ground well manured and cultivated, the heads grow to a remarkable size, resembling that of a flat cabbage and so slow to run to seed that it often fails to form a seed stalk. The outer leaves are bright green, the inner leaves white and deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, free from any bitter, unpleasant taste.

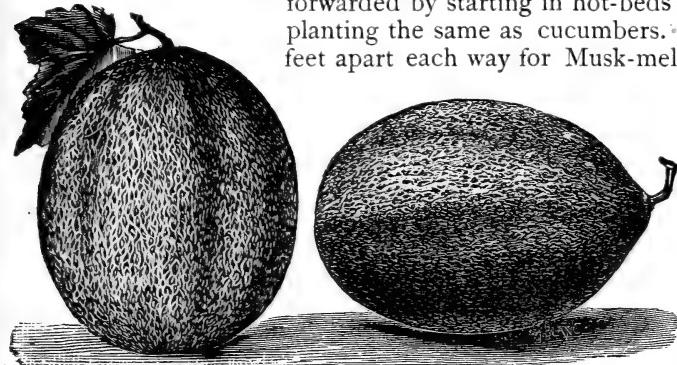
105 15 125

Large India. One of the largest varieties, in appearance resembling the Curled Simpson, but is less curled, and the leaves are whiter, being sometimes edged with pink. It forms large, round Heads, which cut white, brittle, and almost transparent. No lettuce withstands the Summer heat better.

05 15 125

MELONS.

A warm, rich sandy loam is best adapted for melon culture. The middle of May is early enough for planting in the open ground, but the crop can be forwarded by starting in hot-beds on sods and transplanting the same as cucumbers. Plant in hills six feet apart each way for Musk-melons, and eight feet



for Water-melons, mix in the hill one or two shovels full of well rotted manure, press down and cover with earth, plant on this a dozen or more seeds one half an inch deep. When danger of

bugs is over thin to three plants in a hill. When the main shoot is a few feet long, pinch off the ends to force out the laterals on which the fruit is borne.

MELON. Musk-Melon. Melonen.

One ounce will plant eighty hills, two pounds for one acre.

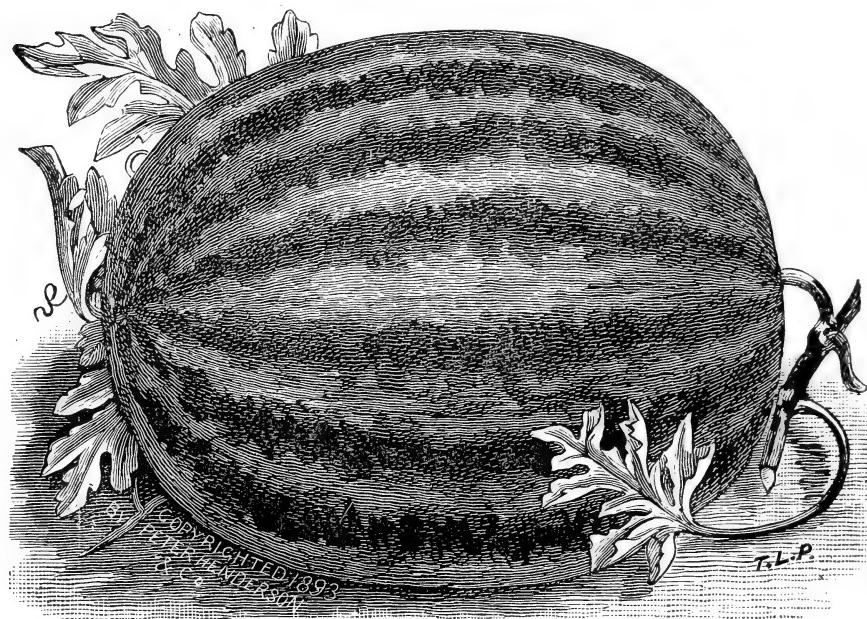
Green Fleshed Varieties.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Green Fleshe Osage. (See description and cut on page 7 of novelties.) | \$0.10 | \$0.30 | \$3.00 |
| Early Hackensack. Ten days earlier than the old variety of Hackensack melon. Round in shape, flattened at the ends. Skin, green, thickly netted, the flesh is also green, rich and sugary in flavor; very productive and grows to a good size, | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| Skillman's Netted. Form, roundish oval. Flesh, deep green, sweet and spicy; small to medium in size. Very early and prolific, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Golden Gem. An extra early variety, round and uniform in size, weighing about two pounds each. Skin, green, thin and thickly netted. Flesh, thick, light green, of luscious flavor, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Green Citron. A small round variety, with a dark green netted skin. Flesh deep green, very sweet and highly perfumed. A good bearer, | .05 | .10 | .75 |

Salmon or Yellow Fleshed Varieties.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Emerald Gem. An extremely early, medium sized, prolific variety. Skin, ribbed and generally smooth, of a deep emerald green color. Flesh, thick and of a beautiful, rich salmon, ripening thoroughly to the thin rind; unsurpassed in rich delicious flavor, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Osage or Miller's Cream. Grows to a medium size and is egg or globe shaped. The skin is very thin, of dark green color and well netted. The flesh is of a salmon pink color remarkably sweet and spicy in flavor, extremely thick and delicious to the rind, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Early Christiana. A very early variety of medium size. Skin, a dark green color, deeply ribbed; flesh, a deep, rich yellow; spicy and delicious, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Casaba. Fruit, long, oval, a little pointed at the ends. Flesh, greenish yellow; late, sometimes growing to the extraordinary size of fifteen or twenty pounds, its principal point of excellence, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Round Yellow Cantaloupe. A good sized, nearly round fruit; netted and slightly ribbed; flesh salmon colored, thick and musk flavored; earlier than the green sorts, | .05 | .10 | .75 |

WATERMELON.



Cole's Early Watermelon.

MELON. Watermelon. Wassermelonen.

One ounce will plant fifteen hills, four pounds for one acre.

Cole's Early. Cole's Early is a fine every-day melon for the amateur. It is very hardy, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color; the rind is thin, and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. It is, however, exceedingly brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes; but, possessing all the other most desirable features, we can highly recommend it for home use. The melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape, rind green striped with lighter shades. We feel sure that Cole's Early will become popular,

The Jones. The color of the skin is solid green, and the flesh is a very bright red, particularly sweet, juicy, and melting. It grows to a large size, frequently attaining the weight of 80 pounds. In shape nearly round,

Dixie. In form oblong. Skin, dark green, with a remarkably thin rind. Flesh, intense deep bright scarlet. Very sweet, tender and juicy, quite early, very productive, and grows to a large size,

Phinney's Early. Very thin rind, flesh, scarlet, sweet, luscious; medium in size, oblong in shape, and very early,

Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color, dark green; seeds dark; flesh scarlet, solid, very sweet and delicious. One of the very best for general culture,

Cuban Queen. Skin beautifully striped, dark and light green. The flesh is bright red, remarkably solid, luscious, crisp and sugary; very solid and the best of keepers; excellent to ship to distant markets. Enormously productive,

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | \$0.10 | \$0.15 | \$1.75 |
| The Jones. | .05 | .10 | .90 |
| Dixie. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Phinney's Early. | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Mountain Sweet. | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Cuban Queen. | .05 | .10 | .60 |

MELON. Watermelon.—Continued.

| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Gray Monarch or, Long White Icing. This distinct melon is, without doubt, one of the <i>largest of all</i> , frequently attaining a weight of seventy pounds and over. The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, and of sweet, delicious flavor, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .05 | .10 | .70 |
| Dark Icing. Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh, very rich bright red. The juice, which is very abundant, is of rich deep color and flows so freely as to be available as a drink, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Ice Cream. Medium size, nearly round, color pale green, white seed, thin rind, flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, of delicious flavor and very sweet, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Orange. Peculiar for the division of its flesh from the rind, which may be taken off like the rind of an orange, by a little separation with a knife. The shape is oval; color green; flesh red, of medium quality; seeds thick and short, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Green Citron. For preserving; small, round; flesh white, and solid, | .05 | .10 | .75 |

We can also supply the following standard varieties, which are too well known to need description:

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Iron Clad, Seminole, Peerless, Black Spanish, Mountain Sprout and Green and Gold, at the uniform price of | .05 | .10 | .60 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|

MUSTARD. Senf.

The green leaves are used as a salad or boiled for greens. Culture same as cress.

| | | | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| White English. The sort mostly used to grow for salads, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .05 | .10 | .40 |

NASTURTIUM. Kresse Indianische.

One ounce will sow twenty feet of drill.

Cultivated for use and ornament, the seed when green resembles capers, and are used for pickling. The flowers are beautiful and in great variety, (see flower seed list). Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one half inch deep, the dwarf varieties in beds, and the tall ones by the side of a fence, trellis or some other support to climb on. They will thrive on any good ground in almost any situation, but are most productive in light soil.

| | | | |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Tall Mixed. A showy graceful climber. The sort mostly grown for pickles. Height about ten feet, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .05 | .15 | .25 |

| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Dwarf Mixed. A border plant about one foot high, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .05 | .15 | .75 |

OKRA. Ejjbarer.

One ounce will sow forty feet of drill.

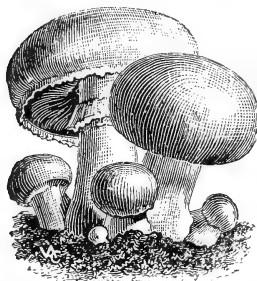
Grown for its green pods which can be used in soups and stews. Sow the seed thickly the middle or last of May, one inch deep in drills two feet apart, thin to ten inches apart in the row. Ordinary soil and manure only are required. Hoe often and draw up the earth a little to support the stems.

| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| White Velvet. The pods are round and smooth, larger than those of any other sort; never prickly to the touch, produced in great abundance, | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| | .05 | .10 | .75 |

MUSHROOMS. Champignon-Brut.

Five pounds of Spawn for a bed twelve feet long and four feet wide.

The cultivation of mushrooms is not so difficult as many suppose, they may be grown in a great variety of situations, in a cellar, dark shed, or any dark place where an even temperature of 50° or 60° can be kept.



Plant from early in September until January, use one-fourth loam and the rest fresh horse droppings, without long straw or litter, mix thoroughly, and put into a heap to ferment, turn and mix frequently until the first fiery heat has subsided; prepare a bed four feet wide as long as desired upon a dry, firm bottom, build up evenly, and beat down firmly with a mallet or some other convenient implement, and leave it about one foot high. Thrust a thermometer into the center of the bed when the violent heat has subsided and the temperature reduced to 85° the bed is ready for the

Spawn. Break the brick of Spawn into pieces about the size of hen's eggs; plant two inches deep and ten inches apart over the bed, cover and press down firmly; after ten days or two weeks cover the bed with two inches of fine, fresh loam, firming with the back of the spade, and over all put five or six inches of straw or other litter. If the place is damp, watering will not be necessary, but in a dry room warm water should be occasionally sprayed over the bed. Mushrooms will make their appearance in four to six weeks.

English Spawn. In bricks of about one pound. Pound, 15 cents; eight pounds for \$1.00.

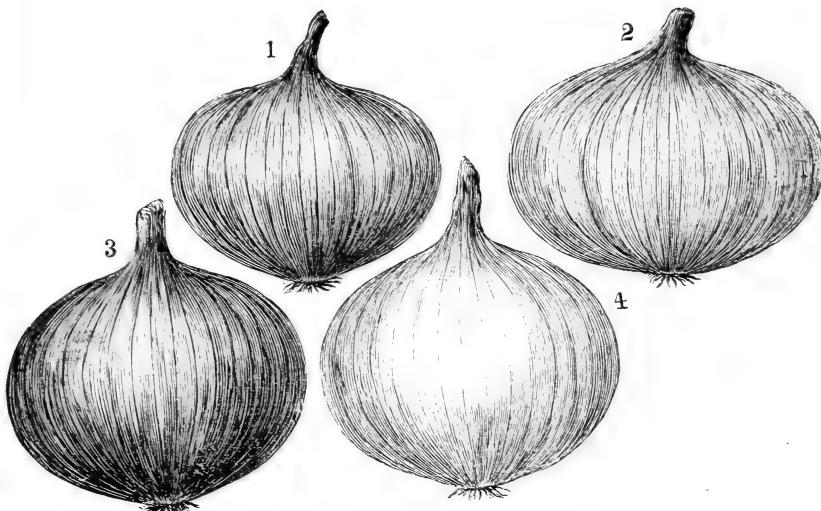
ONION SETS.

Six to twelve bushels (according to size) are required to set an acre in drills.

Plant on good soil in twelve inch shallow drills, three inches apart in the drill, and slightly cover, the earlier they can be put in the ground the better. Potato onions should be planted with the crown of the bulb just below the surface, the large one ten inches apart, and the small four to six inches apart. Keep free from weeds and gather a little earth to them in the process of cultivation. They are ready for use as soon as the bulbs begin to be of fair size; those not used in a green condition will ripen early in July and make nice Onions. Prices variable as to market. Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered sent by mail.

| | Per qt. | Per bu. | Prices upon application. |
|---|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| White Sets. | \$0.25 | | |
| Yellow Sets. | .25 | | |
| Potato Onion Sets. Esteemed by many as the best for early use, is large size, mild, sweet flavor, very early, and a large producer. Planted in the spring the small bulbs increase in size, and the large bulbs produce a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster, growing mostly on the top of the ground, | .25 | | |
| Top Sets or Buttons. These produce the small clusters on the top of the stem, where seed is produced in the common kinds. These small ones are planted in the spring the result is large onions, and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on the top, | .25 | | |

ONIONS.



1. Medium Early Red; 2. Wethersfield Large Red; 3. Yellow Danvers;
4. White Globe.

ONION. *Zwiebeln.*

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; five pounds for one acre.

The onion is not so particular about the character of the original soil as many suppose. Good crops can be obtained on almost any soil not too wet or too dry, except a stiff clay, light sand, or hungry gravel. It is essential however that the land should be made rich by the thorough incorporation of manure in clean tillage for at least two years from the sod; heavy or rather clayey or moist (not wet) loam generally produces the largest onions. If coarse manure is to be used, spread on twenty or thirty loads to the acre about the middle of November and plow in, not very deep. In March or April as soon as the ground will work, plow four inches deep and spread on a good dressing of fine compost, bone dust, or fertilizer. Harrow and cross harrow until the soil is fine and level. However early, a favorable opportunity to put in the seed should not be allowed to pass. Sow in drills twelve inches apart in the garden and fourteen inches apart for field culture, cover one-half inch. It requires four to six pounds for an acre, five pounds is about right for medium sized onions. *It is of the utmost importance to use good seed,* not only good strong growing seed, but seed that has been raised from good sized, well ripened, selected onions. They require three or four weedings in the row, but if care is taken in sowing to keep the rows straight and uniform the wheel hoe will run so close to them that there will be but few weeds to remove by hand. It is known to gardeners that if onions once get choked with weeds they never fully recover so as to produce a full crop. A top dressing of wood ashes, leached or unleached, applied after the second weeding is very beneficial.

ONION.—Continued.

Extra Early Red. A medium sized, flat variety, uniform in shape and comes into use the last of July. Moderately strong in flavor, a good keeper, extensively grown for bunching. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Medium Early Red. This variety closely resembles the Wethersfield Large Red, but is earlier and a trifle thicker, equally as good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, \$1.40.

Wethersfield Large Red. The standard red variety. Large size, skin, deep purplish red; form, round, somewhat flattened; flesh, purplish white, very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation,

Early Red Globe. This variety has the form of the Yellow Globe Danvers. Color a deep rich glossy red, about two weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Large Red, extraordinarily productive. Fine grained, mild flavor and good keeper,

Southport Red Globe. This sort grows large to medium size. Spherical in shape, and of a very deep rich red color,

Yellow Globe Danvers. Of large size, an early and abundant cropper, *very thick bulb*, flat or slightly convex bottom, full oval top, with small neck, and rich brownish-yellow skin. We ask attention to the seed we offer, which was grown from a fine and perfect selection of this variety; and we unhesitatingly recommend it as superior in quality, and occupying no second place to any to be obtained anywhere,

Yellow Danvers. Form Round, somewhat flattened, otherwise, quite like the Yellow Globe. A good yielder,

Southport Yellow Globe. Form nearly ovoid, regular and symmetrical; mild and pleasant flavor, some later than the other yellow sorts. Keeps well,

Southport White Globe. Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor,

White Portugal or Silver Skin. Very early, rather flat in shape, mild flavored. Does not keep as well as most other varieties,



Extra Early Red.

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$1.40 |

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .15 | 1.75 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .15 | 1.75 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .10 | 1.50 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .10 | 1.40 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .15 | 1.75 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .10 | .25 | 3.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .10 | .25 | 3.00 |
|-----|-----|------|

PEPPER. Pfeffer.

One ounce will produce about two thousand plants.

Sow the seed in the hot-bed in April, or in a warm, sheltered spot out of doors in May. Transplant in June into warm, mellow soil in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants in the row, earth up a little at one or two hoeings.

Sweet Mountain. Fruit, large, early, sweet and pleasant to the taste, less pungent than most other sorts. It is much esteemed for pickling, for its mildness as well as for its thick, fleshy, tender rind,

Large Bell or Bull Nose. Similar in shape to the Sweet Mountain, except that it is smaller, more tapering, and usually terminates in four obtuse cone-like points, rind, thick, fleshy and tender,

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.25 | \$2.50 |

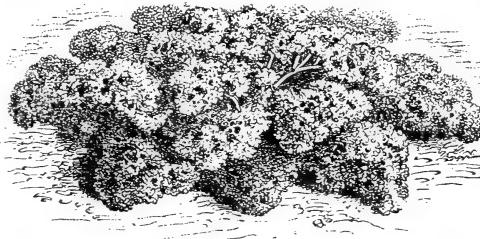
| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
|-----|-----|------|

PEPPER.—Continued.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Ruby King. This variety grows to an extraordinary large size: When ripe, a handsome, bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste. For stuffing no other variety can equal it, | \$0.05 | \$0.25 | \$3.00 |
| Squash. Fruit compressed, and more or less ribbed, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth; skin, smooth and glossy when ripe, of a brilliant coral red, flesh, thick, | .05 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Long Red Cayenne. Fruit, brilliant coral red, conical, often curved towards the end, from 3 to 4 inches in length, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very productive, | .05 | .25 | 3.00 |
| Cherry Red. A small, smooth, round variety, of dwarf growth. Fruit at maturity of a deep rich, glossy scarlet, | .05 | .30 | 3.00 |
| Chili. Pods pendant, sharply conical, about 2 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The variety generally used for pepper sauce, | .05 | .30 | 3.00 |

PARSLEY. Petersilie.*One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.*

This seed is very slow to germinate and usually two or three weeks will elapse after sowing before the plants make an appearance, to hasten it soak a few hours in tepid water, and when it swells sow thickly in shallow drills one foot apart and cover lightly, thin out the plants to three or four inches apart in the row. It can be forwarded by starting in the hot-bed in February and transplanting to the open ground later, for Winter use.



Protect in cold frames or a light cellar

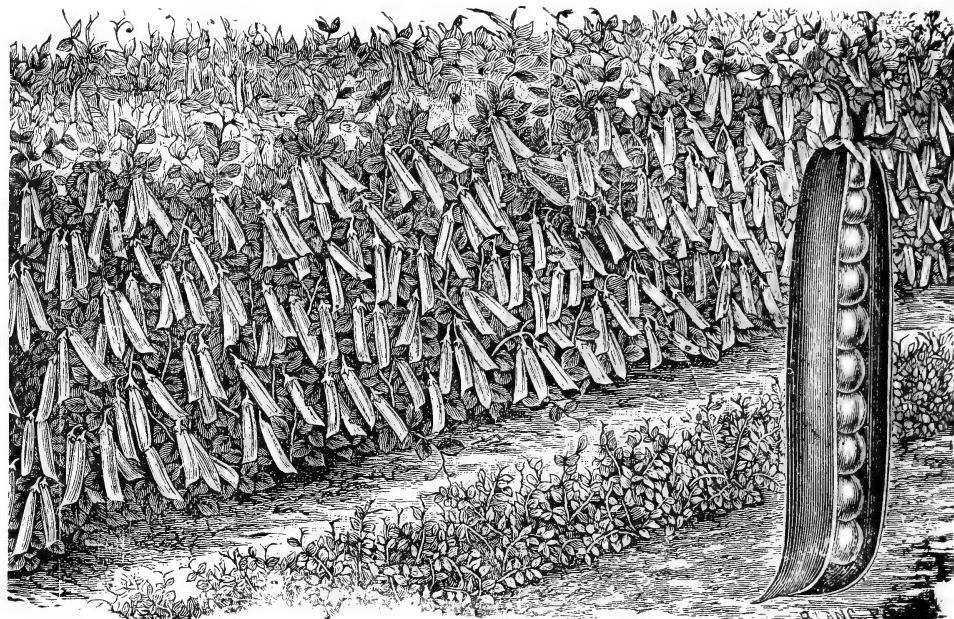
| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|--|----------|---------|---------|
| Champion Moss Curled. Rather dwarf, of the richest green, beautifully crimped and curled; very ornamental, | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.75 |
| Extra Fine Curled. A fine dwarf variety, well curled, excellent for garnishing, | .05 | 10 | .75 |
| Dwarf Extra Fine Moss Curled. This variety is more dwarf than the other varieties, with moss-like leaves of a handsome bright green color, valuable for table decoration, | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| Plain Leaved. Not much curled, used in soups, rather stronger flavor than the other sorts, | .05 | .10 | .60 |

PARSNIP. Pastinake.*One ounce will sow about two hundred feet of drill, five to six pounds for one acre.*

As it is slow to germinate, plant only new seed and that liberally. Sow in April or early in May, in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart; cover not *more* than a half inch and press the earth firmly on the seed. When well up, thin the plants to four inches apart in the rows. Parsnips are improved by frost, therefore a part of the crop should be left to stand in the ground over the winter.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Abbott's Improved Hollow Crown. Roots long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. The tops are small and the crown which rises from the center is surrounded by a slight depression, | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.50 |
| Long White Sugar. A great cropper, tender and sugary. Roots, smooth and long. An old standard sort used for general cultivation, | .05 | .10 | .50 |

PEAS.



Hawley's Improved East Hartford Extra Early Peas.

PEAS. Erbseen.

One quart will plant one hundred feet of drill, one and one half bushels for one acre.

For the first early crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring the Improved East Hartford Extra Early. Select a rich, light, sandy soil, dry and well sheltered. For the general crop, a deep, rich loam is best, the soil cannot be too rich for the dwarf varieties. Avoid using coarse, rank manure, as it drives the plants to vines without pods. For market crop, sow in rows two to four feet apart according to the variety. In the kitchen garden, sow the tall varieties in double rows six to eight inches apart, and stick brush firmly between the rows when the vines are about six inches high. Sow the dwarf varieties in single rows one foot apart, cover two to four inches according to the character of the soil and the time of planting, the deepest on light soils and late planting. Deep planting prevents mildew and prolongs the bearing season, yet on cold, heavy soils the seed is liable to rot if planted deep. If drills are made five inches deep and the seed covered only one or two inches, the earth can be gradually drawn into the trench as the plants grow ; in this way a *good stand* can be had at a good depth. The wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the hard, smooth sorts and cannot be planted as early ; they are, however, the sweetest and best flavored. A succession may be had by sowing two weeks after the first early, the *Early, Medium Early, Medium Late, and Late* varieties at *one time* so that they will follow for use one after the other.

PEAS.—Continued.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, extra, if ordered by mail.

Extra Early Varieties.

Hawley's Improved East Hartford Extra Early. The very earliest market pea in cultivation, of good quality and great productiveness. Coming into bearing from a week to ten days earlier than all others, bearing large, well-filled pods, and yielding twenty per cent. more than any other Extra Early Variety. Vines growing to a uniform height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and peas maturing at two pickings, which renders it the very best variety for early market cultivation,

| Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
|---------|---------|---------|
| \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$5.00 |

Improved Daniel O'Rourke. A very good strain which we consider fully equal to most stocks offered as Extra Early; pods of good size, and well filled. Growth of vines, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
|-----|------|------|

Waite's Caractacus. An early pea of good quality, resembling the Improved Daniel O'Rourke. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .20 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
|-----|------|------|

New Alaska. A blue pea of excellent quality. The earliest of all the blue sorts. A desirable early pea for market gardeners, growing from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and very productive,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
|-----|------|------|

Laxton's Alpha. The earliest Wrinkled pea. Very sweet, and fairly productive; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .25 | 1.50 | 5.50 |
|-----|------|------|

Dwarf Varieties.

Nott's Excelsior. An extra early dwarf variety of branching habit. For description, see novelties, page 2. Quart, 50 cents.



American Wonder. This leads all the Dwarf Wrinkled Varieties in point of extreme earliness, productiveness and fine quality, growing from 10 to 12 inches high, and producing large, well-filled pods. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.75; Bushel, \$6.00.

Premium Gem. A gem indeed. A very early, dark green, wrinkled pea, of the very best quality, and very productive. Indispensable for kitchen garden, and growing only 12 to 14 inches high. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; Bushel, \$5.50.

Second Early.

Hosford's Market Garden. A wrinkled variety, coming in between the Premium Gem and Advance. A great bearer, outyielding other varieties of same size vine; quality, very sweet. Fast coming into public favor. Height, 2 feet,

| | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Per qt. | Per pk. | Per bu. |
| \$0.20 | \$1.25 | \$4.50 |

McLean's Advance. This is a green, wrinkled variety, growing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, one of the best second early, both for market and private gardens. Produces abundant pods, well filled, with peas of excellent quality,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .20 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
|-----|------|------|

Bliss' Abundance. In growth, half dwarf; a wrinkled variety, bearing pods three to four inches long, and containing six to eight peas each, of delicious quality; sow three inches apart as it is of branching habit. Height, 18 inches,

| | | |
|-----|------|------|
| .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 |
|-----|------|------|

PEAS. Second Early.—Continued.

Heroine. This new pea excels all others, both in size and quality. Pods, 5 to 6 inches long, and filled with 9 or 10 large peas of sweetest and most delicious flavor; 2½ feet high. For description, see novelties, page 3, Per qt. \$0.40 Per pk. \$2.50 Per bu. \$9.00

Later Varieties.

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|
| Telephone. A nice, medium late wrinkled variety, growing 4 feet high. Very productive, having long, slightly curved pods, well filled, with peas of large size, and best quality, | .25 | 1.40 | 5.50 |
| Bliss' Everbearing. A splendid pea, bearing pods 3 to 4 inches long and filled with very large peas of unsurpassed quality. It is of branching habit, 6 to 8 stalks often coming from one root, and when properly earthed up requires no bushes; plant seeds, 4 to 5 inches apart. Height of vine, 18 inches, | .20 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| Yorkshire Hero. A splendid variety of wrinkled pea, of very nice quality. Grows, 2½ to 3 feet high, and produces good size round pods, well filled, | .20 | 1.10 | 4.00 |
| Carter's Stratagem. This is a half dwarf, wrinkled, marrow pea, of recent introduction from England, and considered by many one of the best sorts grown. Has very large, broad, dark green pods, and is enormously productive, as well as being of superb quality. Being less hardy than many other kinds, it should not be planted quite as early in the season; 2 feet high, | .30 | 1.75 | 6.50 |
| Champion of England. It is generally admitted that this well-known kind has never been surpassed in quality and quantity produced by any of the tall varieties. Being of very sweet and delicious flavor, and a profuse bearer, it is very popular. Height, 5 feet, | .20 | .75 | 3.00 |
| Black Eyed Marrowfat. An old and well-known variety, good for both garden and field culture, a great cropper, and good quality; 4 to 5 feet high, | .15 | .75 | 3.00 |

**PUMPKIN. Kürbis.**

One ounce will plant ten to fifteen hills, two to three pounds for one acre.

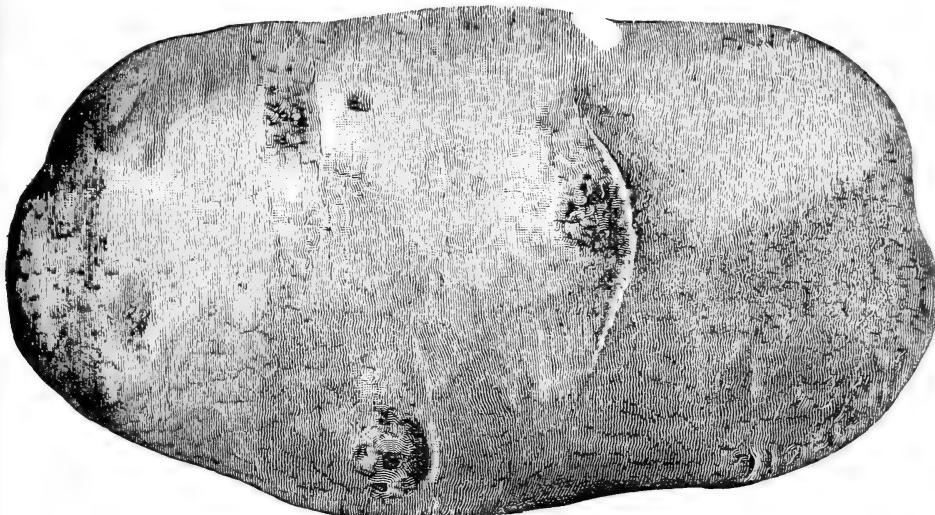
Culture, same as winter squash; if planted with corn, drop two or three seed in every third or fourth corn-hill at the time of the first hoeing. If planted in fields by themselves, drop five or six seeds in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, cover about a half inch, and thin out to three plants in each hill after the vines are all well started.

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Connecticut Yellow Field. A large, yellow variety, the best for field culture, very productive, used by some for culinary purposes, but largely grown for feeding stock, | Per qt. \$0.20 | Per bu. \$3.00 |
|---|----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Golden Sugar. A small fine grained variety, growing about ten inches in diameter. Color, a deep orange yellow; sweet, keeps well and is very prolific; much esteemed for making pies, | Per pkt. \$0.05 | Per oz. \$0.10 | Per lb. \$0.60 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Large Cheese. Hardy, very productive, when well grown it measures about fifteen inches in diameter; skin, fine, deep reddish orange; flesh, thick, yellow, fine-grained, sweet and well-flavored, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|

POTATOES.



Beauty of Elberon.

POTATOES. Kartoffel.

From eight to ten bushels are required to plant an acre.

The potato seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate, but a good sandy loam suits it best. Old sod plowed the previous Fall, will produce the most abundant and certain crops. On no other crop are the results from the use of phosphates more manifest than on the potato. Organic manure promotes rot and other diseases, while mineral manures prevent them and will grow smooth fine tubers. Plant as early in the Spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows three feet apart, and ten inches apart in the row; plant one or two eyes in a hill, (cut from the surface to the center of the tuber) cover three to four inches. Cultivate frequently from the time the young plants appear above the surface of the ground until they blossom. At each hoeing throw the earth up to the plant for support, and to develope the side shoots. In some sections, flat culture is preferred to ridging, especially where drought prevails, or the soil is light and sandy.

Prices subject to change.

Beauty of Elberon. We place this at the head of the list, believing, that it scores more points of excellence than any other sort. It has no equal for quality, from the time it is large enough to eat, until late the next Spring; white, floury, fine grained, and of the most delicate flavor. It is one of the *earliest*, producing large crops, of handsome tubers, uniformly of good size, oblong, slightly flattened in shape, very smooth, with few and shallow eyes. Color, russet white; skin, thin,

| Per bu. of 60 lbs. | Per bbl. or sack of 165 lbs. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| \$1.50 | \$4.00 |

POTATOES.—Continued.

Maggie Murphy. This variety was offered for the first time last season, and is claimed by the introducers to be "the most beautiful potato in the world; well rounded, large, plump, of a delicate pink color, and as fine as silk." It is bound to come into demand, on account of its quality, its enormous yield, its strong, vigorous growth, and the fact that it is blight proof. Many in a hill, yet but a few to fill a bushel",

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Per bu. of 60 lbs. | Per bbl. or sack of 165 lbs. |
| \$2.50 | \$6.00 |

American Wonder. This variety which was offered for the first time in 1892, is proving by tests in all parts of the country, to be all that was claimed for it. In habit of growth the vines are strong and branching, somewhat resembling that of the peachblow; foliage of a rich dark green color, that is offset with a mass of beautiful white bloom. The tubers are white, large and uniform in size; elongated, slightly compressed; with few eyes, that are nearly flush with the surface. Either baked or boiled, it is dry and floury, and has the rich, sweet flavor that is so marked in the Snowflake,

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|------|------|
| 2.00 | 5.00 |
|------|------|

Early Essex. It so strongly resembles the Early Rose that it often passes under that name when offered in the market. It is very early, of superior quality, smooth and handsome, very few and shallow eyes, and of a slight rose tint, like the Early Rose. Yields plentiful crops, keeps well through the Winter. Our seed was grown in Aroostook Co., Maine,

| | |
|------|------|
| 1.50 | 4.00 |
|------|------|

New Queen. This continues to be a favorite main crop sort with many growers. It produces large crops of fine, large tubers, which are both early and of excellent quality. In color and form it resembles the Beauty of Hebron, and like it is a standard and reliable variety. Aroostook Co., Maine grown seed,

| | |
|------|------|
| 1.50 | 4.00 |
|------|------|

Beauty of Hebron. Early, grows very rapidly which helps it withstand the attacks of bugs. Skin, smooth, white, sometimes pinkish tinted, but becomes white in winter. Tubers, of good size, round, flat, oblong in form. Flesh, white, solid, and of delicate flavor. Very productive, an excellent keeper. Our seed is grown in Aroostook Co., Maine,

| | |
|------|------|
| 1.50 | 4.00 |
|------|------|

Early Rose. This variety is too well known to need description. In many hands, by careless cultivation and careless selection of seed, it has deteriorated. Yet in some localities it is still grown in all its original vigor and quality, notably in Maine where we obtain our seed,

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|------|------|
| 1.50 | 4.00 |
|------|------|

RHUBARB. Rhubarber.

One ounce will produce seven hundred plants.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant as it is familiarly known, can be grown from seed or propagated from roots. From the seed it is usually the third or fourth year before it is large enough to cut, while from the roots it can be used the next year after setting. Sow the seed early in April in drills one-half inch deep, and thin to six inches apart, transplant to permanent beds the following Spring, or procure single eyes obtained by dividing large roots. Set in the permanent bed three feet apart each way. As its tenderness depends upon its rapid growth, the ground must be dug and heavily manured at least two feet deep. Never allow it to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Linnæus. The earliest and best for garden use, not so coarse and fibrous as the larger sorts.

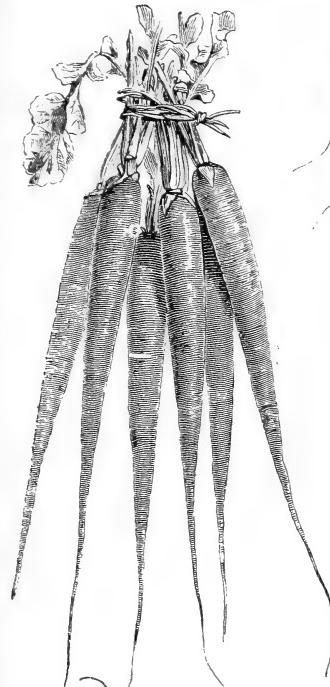
| | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
| \$0.05 | \$0.15 | \$1.50 |

Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops,

| | | |
|-----|-----|------|
| .05 | .15 | 1.50 |
|-----|-----|------|

Roots of the above varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per doz. \$8.00 per hundred.

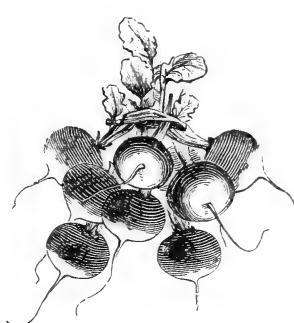
RADISH.



Early Long Scarlet.



Deep Scarlet Turnip.



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.

RADISH. Radies und Rettig.

One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.

Radishes to be mild, crisp and tender must make a steady, rapid growth, therefore a rich, light, sandy soil is best adapted for their culture. Avoid heavy, clayey soils as it hinders the growth and impairs the flavor. For early Spring use, sow in February in hot-bed on gentle heat in rows six inches apart and cover lightly, thin to one or two inches apart in the rows, they should be large enough for use in from four to

five weeks from the time of planting. Plant in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, on finely prepared beds in rows eight to ten inches apart, sow for succession every ten days or two weeks as long as wanted. The Winter varieties should be planted in July or August, and taken up before severe frost and stored in a cool cellar, packed in sand for winter use.

Extra Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing. This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Roots small, globular, deep rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely owing to its small tops,

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| . . . | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.90 |

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip. A small, round, dark red turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. Flesh white, very crisp and tender. This variety is more generally used for out door planting, also for forcing, than any other,

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| . . . | .05 | .10 | .75 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of all the turnip radishes, and a great favorite for early planting out doors. While it is not a distinctively forcing radish, it is but little later than the best of that class, and will give entire satisfaction where *extreme* earliness is not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality,

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|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| . . . | .05 | .10 | .80 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|

RADISH.—Continued.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| French Breakfast. A Medium size radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its beautiful color, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped. In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Early Long Scarlet. This is a standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for out door culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is uniformly straight and smooth; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small, | .05 | .10 | .65 |
| Wood's Early Frame. A sub-variety of the Early Long Scarlet, Short Top; is a little shorter and thicker, and is better adapted to forcing. Color brilliant scarlet; flesh mild, brittle and of fine flavor, | .05 | .10 | .65 |
| Chartier, or Shepard Radish. A variety of the Long Scarlet. It is exceedingly handsome and attractive, being of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender, and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth, an important feature to the market or family gardener, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Golden Yellow Summer. This variety is nearly spherical in form with small leaves and fine neck, of a beautiful golden color and very early; grows to perfection in the hottest weather, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Early White Turnip. Pure white in color, with a small top; flesh pure white and semi-transparent. Is a few days later than the Deep Scarlet Turnip, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Early White Giant Stuttgart. Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming strong or pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use, | .05 | .10 | .80 |
| Mammoth White Russian Winter. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Scarlet China, Winter. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm like the Black Spanish, but more pungent, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Round Black Spanish, Winter. Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time, | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Long Black Spanish, Winter. One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture, | .05 | .10 | .75 |

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER. Haferwurzel.*One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill.*

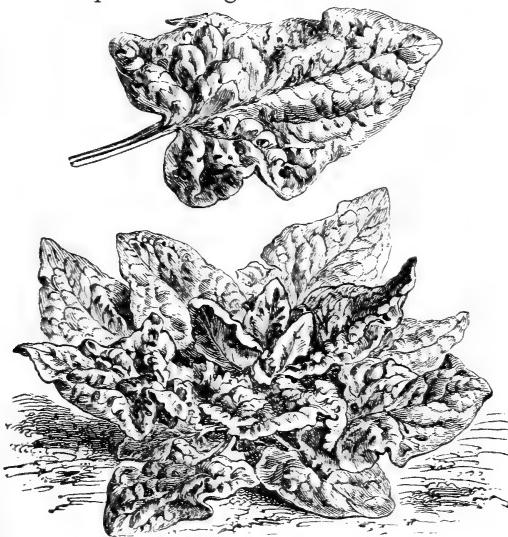
Plant and cultivate same as Parsnip, as it is perfectly hardy it can remain in the ground during the Winter, but should be lifted in the Spring before it commences to sprout. Store a supply for winter use in a cool cellar like other root crops.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. This improved type of salsify has entirely superseded the old variety, being nearly double the size, very smooth, white, and of fine quality. It is only within the past few years that the oyster plant has gained any prominence in our markets, as very little attention has been paid to its cultivation. It is considered very nutritious and wholesome when properly cooked; the roots being mashed or when made into fritters, it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritters, which are so highly prized by our American people,

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.15 | \$1.50 |

SPINACH. Spinat.*One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill, eight to twelve pounds for one acre.*

For Spinach the ground cannot be too rich, yet it will thrive on almost any good soil. Make drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, use a liberal amount of seed and cover about one inch, *pressing the earth firmly on the seed*. For early spring use sow in August or September, and protect during the Winter with a light covering of litter, which should be removed as soon as it commences to grow in the Spring. For summer use sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, thin to three inches apart in the row, repeat at intervals of two weeks for succession.



Long Standing Spinach.

Viroflay Thick Leaved. One of the best for either the market or kitchen garden. A quick growing, round seeded variety producing a remarkably thick leaf of dark green color, slightly crumpled, and possesses the valuable quality of standing a long time before running to seed; suitable for either Spring or fall sowing,

| Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.30 |

Evergreen or Long Standing. A most valuable variety, as it possesses the merits of *Standing*, at least two weeks longer than any other spinach without running to seed. The leaves are round, large, unusually thick, deeply curled and of a fine dark-green color; equally good, whether sown in the Spring or Fall,

| .05 | .10 | .30 |
|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|

SQUASH. Speise-Kürbis.

Of the early varieties one ounce will sow forty hills, and ten hills of the later sorts, four to six pounds for one acre.

The squash vine is very tender and so sensitive to cold that it cannot be planted with safety before the middle of May. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in the same manner as those for cucumber; the Summer varieties three to four feet apart each way, and the later sorts six to eight feet. Plant eight to ten seeds in each hill, and cover one-half inch; thin to four plants after they have obtained



Hubbard.

their rough leaves, and danger from bugs is past.

Early Golden Summer Crook-Neck. The richest and best sort for Summer; very early and productive. It is small, crook-necked, covered with warty excrescences, (the more warty the better,) color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. It is used only when young and tender, which may be known by the pressure of the thumb nail through the rind,

Early Yellow Bush Scalloped. An early, flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a deep orange yellow, and smooth rind; used when young and tender for boiling,

Early White Bush Scalloped. Similar in shape to the yellow, light cream-colored. It grows to a larger size, of a coarser quality, and is a little later,

Boston Marrow. Form oval, pointed; rind extremely thin, bright orange or salmon colored; flesh deep orange, finely grained and excellent flavored; seeds large, white; average weight six or eight pounds,

Early Prolific Orange Marrow. This variety ripens two weeks ahead of the Boston Marrow, and excels it in productiveness and keeping qualities. Of very handsome orange red color, medium in size, sweet flavor, with thick, high-colored orange flesh, fine grained and dry when cooked,

Fordhook. The size is most convenient for family use but two small for the general market. It is yellow outside, and a straw yellow within. The flesh is dry and sweet; placed in a cool, dry room, keeps in perfect condition throughout the Winter and Spring until late in June. It matures early, is a sure cropper, and immensely productive. Skin thin, meat thick, with small seed cavity. For pies, boiling, or baking, it is simply unique,

Hubbard. The standard winter squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green; shell extremely hard; flesh dry, fine-grained, and sweet; an excellent keeper, with the same care will keep three months later than the Marrows.

Essex Hybrid. This is a cross between the Turban and the Hubbard, having the shape of the former and the shell of the latter. It is a very handsome-looking squash, and the flesh is of rather darker average color than either the Hubbard or Turban. It comes very uniform in shape, and is a heavy cropper,

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| | \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$0.60 |
| Early Yellow Bush Scalloped. | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Early White Bush Scalloped. | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Boston Marrow. | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Early Prolific Orange Marrow. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Fordhook. | .05 | .10 | 1.00 |
| Hubbard. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Essex Hybrid. | .05 | .10 | .75 |

SQUASH.—Continued.

| | Per pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
| Bay State. Shape of Essex Hybrid; it has a thick, very hard shell, and is thick meated; color blue; very heavy and solid. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Butman. Very distinct in color from any other kind, being a bright grass green, intermixed with white. In size and productiveness it resembles the Hubbard; it has a thick shell and is thick-meated. The color of the flesh is quite striking, being of a light salmon and lemon color combined; dry, sweet and delicious. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Marblehead. This variety has a shell of more flinty hardness than the Hubbard, thicker and flatter at the top. The flesh is of rather lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. It yields equal to the Hubbard, while its keeping properties are declared to surpass that famous variety, | .05 | .10 | .60 |
| Sibley or Pike's Peak. An improvement of the Hubbard. Shell smooth, thin, and of a pale green color; flesh thick, solid, deep orange color, very dry, of fine grain and delicate flavor. They weigh from 9 to 11 pounds, and are excellent keepers. | .05 | .10 | .75 |
| Fall or Winter Crook-Neck. The kind most generally cultivated in New England for Fall and Winter; neck long and solid; color pale yellow—the deeper the color the better. There is a striped variety of the same shape and quality, with which this is usually mixed. It yields well, and is excellent for pies; valuable also as a farm crop for feeding. | .05 | .10 | .50 |
| Mammoth Chili. TRUE STOCK—Largest of all squashes, often attaining a weight of two hundred pounds without loosing its fine shape and good quality. The outer color is a rich orange yellow; the skin is smooth; the flesh is very thick, bright yellow; keeps well throughout the entire Winter and Spring; it is very productive, of fair quality, and will be found very profitable for feeding stock, | .05 | .15 | 1.35 |

TOMATO. Liebes-Apfel.*One ounce will produce about twelve hundred plants.*

Tomatoes thrive best on a light, warm, not over rich soil. For early plants sow in the hot-bed in drills three inches apart, four or five seeds to the inch, cover lightly, or they may be started in the sunny window of a warm room.

Transplant when two inches high into other hot-beds, or into boxes or single pots, and placed in the frames; if potted, it is well to plunge the pots into the earth level with their tops. Avoid crowding the plants, four inches is as near as they should stand in the frames. Lift the sash on warm, sunny days and two or three weeks before setting outside, gradually harden by exposure to the night air. Set four feet apart each way in the open ground in May, as soon as danger from frost is past. For later use sow in the open ground in May, transplant when large enough to handle. By training the vines on trellises or tying them up to a stake the fruit will ripen better, be of better quality and increase their productiveness.



May's Favorite.

TOMATO.—Continued.

Atlantic Prize or Early Ruby. *The very earliest of all tomatoes.* Every season brings with it a list of new varieties of tomatoes, many claiming to be ten days to two weeks earlier than any sort heretofore introduced. After four seasons trial the Atlantic Prize *proves* itself earlier than any other sort of marketable size, also that it ripens a large proportion of its crop earlier. The fruit is smooth, very solid, of the finest quality and unusually free from core and seeds. The bright, ruby red tomatoes are borne low down on the stem in large clusters. The vine is of medium size with few leaves, very hardy and productive, Per pkt. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Per oz. \$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.25

May's Favorite. This valuable variety originated with Wm. B. May, gardener to Mr. James J. Goodwin of this city, and possesses all the points of excellence of a perfect tomato. The vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing the fruit in clusters. It is very early and continues to produce medium to large sized fruit until the end of the season. The fruit in color is a bright scarlet, tinged with crimson, and very attractive. Uniform in size; exceptionally smooth and regular in shape; very solid, without core, and very few seeds. It is not liable to crack or rot; very productive; equally good for kitchen or market garden,

.05 .15 .25

Essex Early Hybrid. This variety closely resembles the Acme in color and form, but grown side by side it proves to be at least a week earlier and more compact in the growth of vine; it is very productive and ripens the fruit all over alike, having no green spots around the stem. The flesh being hard and solid, it will keep a considerable time after being ripe without rotting.

.05 .10 .20

Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in growth, the plants grow stiff and upright, with thick-jointed stems, and foliage, unlike most others, of an unusually dark-green color, thick and corrugated. The fruit is medium in size of a purplish pink color—very smooth and symmetrical in shape, ripening close around the stem. It matures the fruit very early and is very productive, many stalks having the fruit crowded closely together on the branches for the length of fifteen inches,

.05 .15 .25

Early Acme. No variety is so well known and generally cultivated throughout the United States, both for early and main crops. The plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends, very smooth, (NEVER ROUGH); color, a glossy red, with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time; a decided favorite the country over,

.05 .10 .20

Livingston's Perfection. An improved Acme with red skin: somewhat larger, fully as early, has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season; invariably smooth and of a handsome blood-red color. All who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality,

.05 .10 .20

Livingston's New Stone. This tomato has already obtained great favor with canners and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is red; shape, perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable,

.05 .15 .25

Livingston's Royal Red (new). A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh of an intense red color,

.05 .15 .25

Livingston's Beauty. Large smooth pinkish red; thick fleshed, regular form,

.05 .10 .20

Livingston's Favorite. Large, smooth and productive; a good shipper,

.05 .10 .20

TOMATO.—Continued.

The Mikado, or Turner Hybrid. The foliage differs from other tomatoes, the large leaves being entire and not cut. It is a rank grower, with thick stalks, and enormously productive. The fruit is extra large in size, round, very thick through and remarkably solid. The average weight of the tomatoes is from twelve to eighteen ounces. They ripen up evenly and are entirely free from core. The skin is thin, but rather tough, consequently the tomatoes keep in fine condition much longer than most other varieties. Color is a deep, brilliant red,

Per pkt. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Per oz.
\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.25

Ponderosa. No other tomato approaches this for size, weight, and solidity. Its massive or ponderous fruits are almost perfect in form and so free from ridges or corrugations as to seem nearly as smooth as glass. The vines are strong and vigorous, and easily carry their enormous weight of fruit. To show the enormous size of this great tomato, twelve specimens have been exhibited that weighed $16\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and one monster tipped the scales at four pounds. Its color is of a dark rich crimson, flesh solid and almost seedless. It has a pleasant sub-acid flavor, and is delicious whether used raw or cooked,

.05 .20 .35

Mansfield Tree. It has attained the height of ten feet and seven inches for the tree, and a weight for a single tomato of thirty-four ounces, and a diameter of six inches, with sixty pounds of ripe fruit to a single tree, of a quality that surpasses all others. Fruit red in color and solid all the way through,

.05 .20 .35

Golden Queen. A real good yellow sort of first-class quality, and its superior flavor has brought it into general favor as a table fruit. It is solid, smooth, entirely free from ridges, large in size, ripens up early, and is a very handsome sort; in fact, by far the most beautiful yellow variety ever sent out; the larger and riper fruits are frequently tinged with red at the blossom end. None excel it for eating raw or slicing. The handsome golden-yellow slices make a beautiful contrast in a dish with red sorts. It has very little acid and the quality is excellent. Makes beautiful preserves,

.05 .15 .30

Yellow Plum. Fruit plum shaped, clear, deep yellow color and fine flavored, much esteemed for preserves,

.05 .15 .25

Strawberry, or Husk-Tomato. This, unlike other varieties, grows in a husk or pod, and may be kept all winter if the husks are not removed. The fruit has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, and is much liked by some to eat raw; but it is generally used for preserves,

.05 .15 .25

TOMATO PLANTS.

It has been our custom for several years to have raised for our trade a large quantity of best and most desirable *TOMATO PLANTS*, selecting the *newest*, and *best varieties*. These we have grown from our own seed, by an expert in culture, *in three inch pots*, and, when of proper size, taken out and placed in convenient baskets, *12 in a basket*, usually two varieties. This is, we find, most convenient for customers. Roots undisturbed; plants true to name, and fresh, insuring perfect satisfaction.

Per basket, 50 cents.

TURNIP. Rübe.

One ounce will sow ten square rods, one pound for one acre.

For the main crop the old rule is good.



Yellow Globe.

"Sow turnips the 25th of July wet or dry" yet large crops of fine, smooth roots are often grown from seed planted early in August. New land plowed the previous Spring, thoroughly harrowed, and given a liberal dressing of some good commercial fertilizer will produce the best crops; sow broadcast, and rake or bush in. For Summer use, sow the early flat varieties as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve to fourteen inches

apart, cover lightly, and thin to six or eight inches apart in the rows. Avoid using fresh manure as it produces rough, scabby, worthless turnips.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. This new variety of flat turnips is the earliest in cultivation. The bulb is of medium size, quite flat and smooth, skin white, changing to bright purple above the ground; flesh white and firm, and flavor mild and sweet,

| Per Pkt. | Per oz. | Per lb. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| \$0.05 | \$0.10 | \$1.00 |

Early White Flat Strap Leaf. A popular early market variety, of good size and quick growth, flesh white, sweet and tender; good sort for early spring planting,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

Early Purple Top Strap Leaf. A very popular kind, more generally cultivated than the other flat varieties, as it is a quick grower and attains a much larger size, which makes it valuable for both Spring and late planting; flesh and skin white, skin changing to purple above the ground. Very compact and fine quality,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

Purple Top Globe. A large globe-shaped Turnip of good quality, very productive and handsome; flesh, white and tender; skin white with purple above ground. Good sort for fall use either for table or feeding stock,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

White Egg. The very best of all the white varieties, both for early and late planting. A very quick grower, of handsome egg shape, very smooth, pure white thin skin, flesh, solid, mild, juicy and very sweet. Grows to a large size under favorable conditions and keeps until late in the winter. One of the very best for market or private gardens,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .60 |
|-----|-----|-----|

White Globe. (Pomeranium.) A very desirable, large, round, smooth, white Turnip, both for table use and feeding stock. Not as early as the flat kinds, but of good quality and productive,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

Long White Crow Horn. This variety is carrot-shaped in form, growing long and standing half out of ground. The flesh and skin are pure white, shading to green above the ground. It is very productive, and is grown largely for feeding purposes, though in fall is considered a good table variety,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .50 |
|-----|-----|-----|

Purple Top Tankard. A species of Cow Horn, differing from the white in form and color. The roots being shorter and the color of skin white below, and purple above the ground; flesh, white, sweet and juicy,

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| .05 | .10 | .60 |
|-----|-----|-----|

TURNIP.—Continued.

Sweet Yellow Globe. One of the very best Turnips grown for general crop—both for the table and feeding purposes—globe-shaped, growing to a large size, very smooth and handsome. Color, pale yellow; flesh very hard and firm, and in quality mild and sweet. Keeps well through the winter. Deservedly one of the most popular varieties.

Yellow Aberdeen. (Purple Top.) Globular in shape, growing to good size. Flesh somewhat deeper color than the Yellow Globe and having a purple top; in texture, hard and firm which makes it a good keeper, and good quality, .05 .10 .60

TURNIPS, SWEDES.

One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill, one pound for one acre.

These are also known as Ruta-Baga, Russian, French and Rock Turnips. Sow from the middle of June until the middle of July in drills two feet apart and thin to eight or ten inches apart in the row; if large roots are wanted give more room. Cultivate thoroughly and keep free from weeds.

Budlong's Imported White French. This is an improved American variety of the White French, Swede, or Rock Turnip. Is earlier, growing more nearly globular in form than any of the other White Swedes. Grows to a good size and is very hard, solid and fine grained, mild, sweet and splendid flavor, and will keep well until late in spring, making it very desirable for winter and spring use. Per pkt. \$0.05 Per oz. \$0.10 Per lb. \$0.75

Improved American Purple Top Swede. A strain of Yellow Ruta-Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and with a shorter neck than the English varieties. In shape, oblong, with short tap root. While they grow to a large size on strong, newly cultivated land, they do not become woody and stringy, but remain solid and fine grained. The flesh is of a deep yellow color; skin, yellow, with purple above the ground. The quality and flavor very sweet and mild, and like the other Swedes, keeping until late in the spring, thus making it valuable as well as profitable for general cultivation. 05 .10 .50

TOBACCO.

| | | Per 1/2 oz. | Per oz. |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| Fine East Hartford Broad Leaf, | . | .80 | .25 |
| American Grown Havana, | . | .25 | .50 |
| Genuine Imported Havana | . | .25 | .50 |

SWEET HERBS

| | Per pt. | Per oz. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Broad Leaf Sage, | \$0.05 | .20 |
| Sweet Marjoram, | .05 | .20 |
| Summer Savory, | .05 | .20 |
| Thyme, | .05 | .30 |
| Rosemary, | .05 | .50 |
| Dill, | .05 | .10 |

FLOWER SEEDS.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATING.

THE SOIL.—A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show to better advantage.

SOWING THE SEED.—Nine-tenths of the failures in flower culture come from improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. We urge every purchaser of our seeds to carefully study the cultural directions printed on each package, and the following general rules:

Do not plant any of the seeds when the ground is wet. Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size: the finest, like Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely-sifted, light, mellow soil. Press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or short piece of board. For larger seeds, the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed; those the size of a pin-head, one-half inch deep, and those the size of a pea, three-fourths of an inch.

Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted; scatter the seed along this, allowing four or five of the larger to fifteen or twenty of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth together over it, then turn your lath flatways, and *press the soil down firmly and evenly.*

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

ACROLINIUM.

This beautiful everlasting flower somewhat resembles the Rhodanthe, but the flower heads are of larger size. It is largely used for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. Same cultural instructions as for Aster. Half-Hardy Annuals,

Acrolinium. Double mixed, 1 foot. Per packet, 10 cents.

ADONIS.

This pretty annual is of easy culture, has blood-red or deep scarlet flowers, and handsome foliage. Set the plants one foot apart. It blooms from July to September. Hardy Annuals.

Adonis Estivalis. (Flos Adonis.) Scarlet, 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Autumnalis.** (Pheasant's Eye.) Crimson, 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

AGERATUM.

Whether grown for summer flowers or used for winter blooming, this plant keeps up an almost constant bloom, from early summer until the ensuing early spring. It has the further merit of being of the easiest culture. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Lavender blue, 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Album.** White, 15 inches. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Tom Thumb.** Blue. Rarely exceeds 6 inches in height. Per packet, 5 cents.

ALYSSUM.

Alyssum. Largely grown. Hardy Annual. Flowers white.

Sweet Alyssum. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents; per ounce, 25 cents.

Tom Thumb Sweet Alyssum. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

AMARANTHUS.

Plants grown exclusively for their foliage, and in late summer and early fall, when they have reached their fullest development, the glowing effect produced by their mass of rich foliage is scarcely equaled by any similar class of plants. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Amaranthus Caudatus. (Love-lies-Bleeding.) Dark, drooping flower spikes, 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Tricolor.** (Joseph's Coat.) Leaves red, yellow, and green, 3 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

The odd and peculiar formation of the flowers of this plant renders them well worthy of cultivation. They are exceedingly showy, and rank among the best plants for early summer blooming. Hardy Perennials.

Aquilegia. Mixed Double. All colors. Per packet, 10 cents.

ASTERS.

A splendid class of plants. One of the most popular and effective of our garden favorites. On no variety has there been such rapid strides towards improvements within the past few years as with the Aster. Always reliable, with the greatest profusion of rich colors, and easy to cultivate. We would call special attention to our fine assortment, and especially to the Victoria varieties, which we furnish in several distinct and beautiful separate colors. Half-Hardy Annuals.

China Asters.

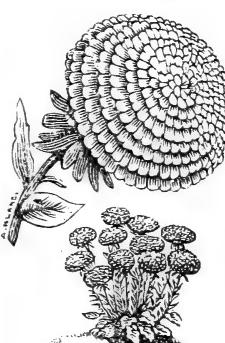
ASTER.

(Truffaut's Perfection.)



Truffaut's Perfection.

Cocardeau or New Crown. A very showy variety, the large double flowers having the center petals pure white and quilled, surrounded with large flat petals of a distinct bright color. Height, 2 feet. *Various mixed colors*, per packet, 10 cents.

ASTER, VICTORIA.

Victoria.

A magnificent race of Asters. Flowers are very large, quite double, globular, incurved; the plants bear ten to twenty flowers with the appearance of an elegant pyramid, 1½ feet. Beautiful **MIXED FLOWERS**. Per packet, 10 cts.

The following distinct colors are well worth growing separate:

Snow White, per packet, 10 cents.

Flesh Colored, per packet, 10 cents.

Magenta Red, per packet, 10 cents.

Mauve, per packet, 10 cents.

Dark Red, per packet, 10 cents.

Hortense Rose, per packet, 10 cents.

Peach Blossom, per packet, 10 cents.

We will furnish one paper of each of these seven distinct varieties for 60 cts.

Aster, China. Fine mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Reid's German Quilled.** Flowers double. The Petals have the appearance of quills or tubes. Height, from 1½ to 2 feet. Finest mixed colors. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**French Paeony.** This is a mixture of *Paeony-flowered*, *Perfection*, *Chrysanthemum-flowered*, *Victoria*, and *Pompon Aster*. Per packet, 10 cents.

ASTER, Dwarf, Pyramidal.



Dwarf Pyramidal.

Plants grow 10 inches high, of pyramidal shape, very compact, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of itself. The flowers are very large and handsome, and it is one of the earliest to bloom.

Various mixed colors. Per packet, 10 cents.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED.

Plants only 10 to 12 inches high, producing fine large double flowers, resembling Chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse flowering, when all other Asters are out of bloom. *Fine mixed colors.* Per Packet, 10 cents.

BALSAM (Lady's Slipper.)



Balsams.

We offer the finest strain of large-flowered, perfectly double balsam in cultivation. Its flowers, borne in wonderful profusion, are well formed, full, and of immense size, being frequently over 2 inches in diameter. This strain is also remarkable for bright and effective colors, embracing varied and brilliant self-colors, and also superbly mottled and striped varieties. Tender Annuals.

Balsam Camelia, Flowered. Choicest mixed varieties. Per packet, 10 cents.

Pure White. The most double Balsam grown. Per packet, 10 cents.

Flesh Colored. Fine. Per packet, 10 cents.

Double Fine. Mixed. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

BALLOON VINE.

A rapid-growing, handsome summer climber, having small white flowers, which are followed by seed vessels shaped like small balloons. 15 feet. Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cents.

BARTONIA.

Plants of a succulent character, with large golden flowers, expanding only

in the middle of the day. In size and brilliancy of blossoms it is inferior to none. Hardy Annual.

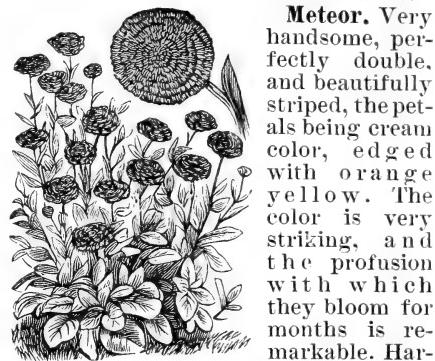
Bartonia Aurea. Golden yellow. 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

A popular annual, free flowering and hardy. Flower tassel shaped, yellow and scarlet.

Cacalia. Mixed colors. 1½ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).



Calendula.

Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Prince of Orange. The plant grows 12 to 18 inches high, and produces large, brilliant, deeply imbricated flowers in great profusion, from early summer until after frost. The color is very striking, being a pale straw yellow, striped with a most intense shade of orange, which imparts a glowing tone to the whole flower. Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Large Flowered, double. These are a new strain of Calendula, producing deep orange colored flowers of very large size, often measuring 4 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Calliopsis, or Coreopsis.

This interesting genus is a native of this country and ranks among the best annuals. Hardy Annuals.

Calliopsis. Mixed. 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula.)

Campanula Media. Double mixed, Half-Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cts.

—Single mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

There is no more desirable climbing plant in cultivation than this. It is of rapid growth, and produces an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Same cultural direction as for Aster. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Canary Bird Flower. Yellow, 10 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*).



Candytuft.

—**Fine Mixed.** 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**White Rocket.** 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Crimson Extra, Dark.** 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

Each per ounce, 25 cents.

CARNATION.

—**Marguerite.** These superb new dwarf Carnations have created a great sensation, not only by reason of their fine, double, fragrant flowers, but also because they can be treated as Annuals. Like the Chinese Pinks they flower freely the first season from seed sown in the open ground. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Picotee.** Fine doubled mixed. A splendid strain of double Picotees; edges of petals bordered with various colors. Perennials. Per packet, 15 cts.

CANNA (Indian Shot).

With foliage of tropical luxuriance, this plant is particularly suitable for forming groups on lawns, or placed as backgrounds for dwarfer growing plants, for which purposes they are now largely used. Half-Hardy Perennial.

Canna. Finest mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

CENTRANTHUS.

Compact growing plants, blooming freely. Hardy Annuals.

Centranthus. Mixed, red and white. 1½ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller).

Valuable plants for ribbon bedding, the silvery whiteness of the leaves being very effective with other colored-leaved plants. Perennials.

Centaurea Gymnocarpa. A graceful silver-foliaged variety. One of the best for bedding purposes. Per packet, 15cts.

—**Cyanus Minor.** (Corn flower.) One of the finest annuals grown for cut flowers. Blooms all summer. Hardy Annuals. Mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Dark Blue.** Per packet, 5 cents.

CLARKIA.

An old favorite. Hardy Annual. **Clarkia.** Finest mixed varieties. Per packet, 5 cents.

CELOSIA, CRISTATA.

(Cockscomb.)

Annual plants of tropical origin, and one of the most satisfactory and showy plants for garden decorations. Some of the sorts bear, in the greatest profusion, spikes of feather-like blooms. Half-Hardy annuals.

Celosia, Cristata, Dwarf, mixed. (Cockscomb.) 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties has brought Chrysanthemums into general favor. The colors have the appearance of being laid on with the brush, and for this reason they are frequently called "painted daisies." Hardy Annuals.

—**Mixed Annual Varieties.** Single. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Mixed Annual Varieties.** Double. Per packet, 5 cents.

COBÆA.

A fine summer climbing plant, quick growing, and bearing large bell-shaped flowers. In sowing, place the seed edge-wise. Half-Hardy Perennial.

Corbae Scandens. Purple. 20 feet. Per packet, 10 cents.

COLLINSIA.

Very pretty plants, with purple, blue, and white flowers. Hardy Annuals.

Collinsia. Mixed, 1½ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CONVOLVULUS.

All will recognize this most popular annual in cultivation, for in this tribe is included the well-known Morning Glory.

The minor varieties are largely used, and well suited for bedding. They attain an average height of one foot.

Half-Hardy Annuals.

Convolvulus Major, Mixed. 15 feet. Per packet, 5 cts.; per ounce, 10 cents.



Morning Glory.

—**Convolvulus Minor.** 1 foot. *Tri-color Rosens.* Beautiful rose-colored flowers, with pure white center, fringed with purple, and shading away toward the throat in five broad bands of rich golden yellow. Per packet, 5 cts; per ounce, 20 cents.

CYPRESS VINE.

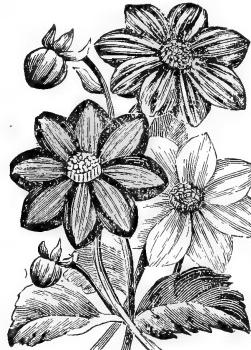
A popular annual climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Cypress Vine. Scarlet, 15 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**White.** 15 feet. Per packet, 5 cts.

DAHLIA.

Single. Many of the varieties of these single Dahlias are exceedingly beautiful, and the seed we offer, saved from one of the best collections extant, may be expected to produce many distinct desirable sorts. Perennials. Per packet, 10 cts.



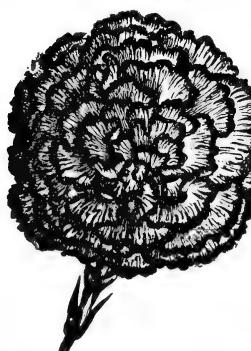
Single Dahlia.

stately growth and varied colors. Culture same as Delphinium. Hardy Perennials.

Digitalis. Mixed varieties. Per packet, 5 cents.

DIANTHUS (Pinks.)

The China Pinks are deservedly very popular, as but few flowers can equal them in beauty and profusion of bloom.



Dianthus.

ornamental in the garden or for bouquets. The plants grow generally 10 to 15 inches high, and are of the easiest cultivation. So satisfactory a class of flowers should be grown in large variety in every garden.

They comprise many distinct and most beautiful marked varieties of rich and varied colors. They blossom continually all summer and fall, until overtaken by severe frost; they live over winter and blossom finely again the second season. They are alike

—**Chinensis.** fl. pl. (China or Indian Pink.) Finest Double Mixed. Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Hedewiggi.** fl. pl. (Japanese Pink.) Finest Double Mixed in great variety. Extra choice. Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Diadematus.** fl. pl. (Double Diadem Pink.) Hieroglyphically marked, like the original Chinese Pinks, in the middle down to the base of each petal; very double, large flowers, magnificent in color and variety. Hardy Annuals Per packet, 5 cents.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

See *Helichrysum* and *Acroclinum*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppy.)

Very profuse blooming plants of extremely rich and beautiful colors. 1 foot. Hardy Annuals.

Eschscholtzia. Fine mixed. All colors. Per packet 5 cents.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See *Myosotis*.)

GILIA.

Very pretty dwarf plants; will bloom in almost any situation; admirably adapted for massing. Hardy Annuals.

Gilia. All colors mixed. Per Packet, 5 cents.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

Bachelor's Buttons.

Remarkably handsome Everlastings. The flowers may be cut in summer and preserved for winter bouquets. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Globe Amaranthus. Purple. 2 feet. Per packet 5 cents.

Mixed. All colors. Per packet, 5 cts.

GAILLARDIA.

A striking looking class, natives of this country, presenting quite a diversity of color. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Gaillardia New Double Flowering. Per packet 5 cents.

GODETIA.

Well worthy extended cultivation; their delicate tints of purple and pink have long made them favorites in English gardens, although natives of America. Hardy Annuals.

Godezia. fine mixed, per packet, 5 cts.

GRASSES (Ornamental.)

Nearly all the ornamental grasses are very showy and beautiful, and when dried and tastefully arranged in

connection with the Everlasting Flowers, make exceedingly attractive winter bouquets. They are mostly annuals, and flower the first year.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Exceedingly graceful and beautiful. Hardy Annuals. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

Briza Maxima. (Large Quaking grass.) Very elegant. Hardy Annuals. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

Bromus Brizæformis. A fine grass. Hardy Perennial. Per packet, 5 cents.

Coix Lachrymæ. (Job's Tears.) Half-Hardy Annual. Per packet, 5 cts.

Eragostis Elegans. (Love grass.) Elegant. Hardy Annual. 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

Lagurus Ovatus. (Hare's Tail Grass.) Dwarf, very pretty. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

Panicum Canilloceum. Extremely ornamental. 3 feet. Per packet, 5 cts.

Stipa Pennata. (Feather Grass.) Exceedingly graceful and beautiful. Hardy Perennial. 2 feet. Per packet, 10 cents.

Zea Japonica. Variegated. (Variegated Japanese Maize.) Striped green and white. Per packet, 5 cents.

GOURDS (Ornamental).

All of this climbing genus are of rapid growth, and produce fruit of peculiar and varied forms. Tender annuals.

Gourd, Bottle-Shaped. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Dipper.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Hercules' Club.** A curious sort. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Pear-Shaped.** Ringed. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Turban.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Orange.** Fruit resembles an orange. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Powderhorn.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Melopepo, Striped, Flat.** Green mottled with white. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Mixed.** Per packet, 10 cents.

HELICHRYSUM, Everlasting Flower.

Flowers mostly used for winter bouquets, for which purpose they are cut before blooms are expanded and dried in the shade. Hardy Annuals.

Helichrysum Monstrosum. Double, the brightest colors mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Half Dwarf.** Splendid mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

HOLLYHOCK.

Sow from June to August in light soil. Thin out the seedlings sufficiently early to allow individual development of

growth. In October plant out where to bloom. The plants should have a mulching of leaves or litter for winter protection, or should be planted in cold frames for early flowering. In our climate it is best to sow every season, treating the plant as a biennial.

Hollyhock. Fine mixed. Good double varieties. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Double Crimson.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Pink.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Maroon.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Salmon.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Canary Yellow.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**White Violet Center.** Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Blush.** Per packet, 10 cents.

IPOMEA.

This beautiful genus, like the convolvulus, to which it is closely allied, is most useful in covering trellises, arbors, or unsightly objects. Tender Annuals.

—**Coccinea.** (Star Ipomæa.) Bright scarlet. 10 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

IBERIS (See Candytuft).

ICE PLANT.

A very singular dwarf trailing plant, much used for garnishing; the leaves and stems are covered with crystalline globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Ice Plant. Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum, from Greece; trailer, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

INDIAN SHOT (See Canna).

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).

Tall growing plants, with large and showy flowers. Culture same as Aster. Hardy Annuals.

Helianthus Californicus fl. pl. Extra large and double. 5 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Oscar Wilde.** The flowers are small, and consist of a small jet black center, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals overlapping each other. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Mammoth Russian.** Of enormous size, single flowers 18 to 20 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents.

LARKSPUR (Annual Delphinium).

A most desirable and beautiful genus, the prevailing hue of whose flowers is blue. Hardy Annuals.

Larkspur Dwarf Rocket. Finest mixed double. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Tall Rocket.** Finest mixed double. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

LINUM (Flowering Flax.)

The garden varieties of this are conspicuous for their brilliant colors. Hardy annuals.

Grandiflorum Coccineum. Scarlet. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

LOBELIA.

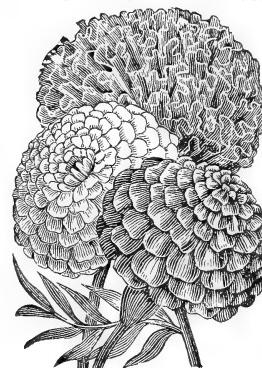
Low-growing plants, admirably adapted for the front lines of ribbon borders, and for vases and hanging-baskets. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Lobelia. Mixed Erinus varieties. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Erinus Crystal Palace Compacta.** A compact deep blue variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Per packet, 10 cents.

MARIGOLD.

The African varieties are stronger in habit, and produce larger flowers than the French.



Marigolds.

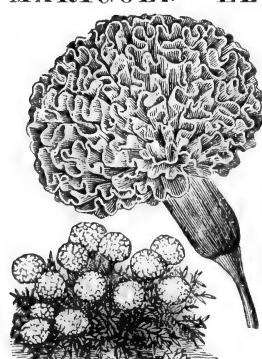
in large beds, while the French varieties are admirably adapted for small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Marigold, African Quilled. Orange, brown, and yellow. Mixed. 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**French Dwarf.** Orange, brown, and yellow. Mixed. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**New French, Compact Gold Striped.** Six to eight inches. Per packet, 5 cents.

MARIGOLD "EL DORADO."



El Dorado.

flowers in full bloom at one time. The

flowers are globular, as perfectly double as a show Dahlia, and of enormous size, measuring three and a half to four inches across. They embrace four shades of color—the lightest primrose, lemon, rich golden yellow, and deep intense glowing orange. Per packet, 5 cents.

For Pot Marigolds see "Calendula."

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'clocks).

The flowers—red, white, yellow, and variegated—grow in clusters on the summit of the stem. They are exceedingly fragrant, expanding in the evening and withering in the morning. The roots may be preserved through the winter like Dahlias. Hardy Annuals.

Marvel of Peru. Finest Mixed. 2 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

MIGNONETTE.

The Mignonette (a French name for "My Little Darling") is a universal favorite on account of its sweet and delicate fragrance. The seed should be scattered liberally in sunny situations. The flowers of some of the newer varieties are of wonderful perfection. Hardy Annuals.

Mignonette. (Resedo Odorato.) Large flowered variety. Per ounce, 15 cents. Per packet, 5 cents.

Birds Mammoth. New. Per packet, 10 cents.

Machet. A dwarf French variety, with broad spikes of very fragrant red flowers; one of the best varieties. Per packet, 5 cents.

MIMULUS (Monkey Flower).

Comprises numerous varieties, with white, sulphur, and yellow grounds, spotted crimson, scarlet, and pink. They luxuriate in damp, shady situations, and bloom freely in the early summer months. Half-Hardy Perennials.

Mimilus. Musk scented. Per packet, 15 cents.

—**Tigrinus.** An exceedingly beautiful new blotched and spotted hybrid. Mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant).

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-Hardy Annuals. Per packet, 5 cents.

MORNING GLORY.

Morning Glory. (See *Convolvulus*.)
Finest Mixed. 15 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not).

This popular plant is very beautiful, and too well known to need mentioning. They succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

Myosotis Dissitiflora. (True.) Blue. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Per packet, 10 cents.

NEMOPHILA (Love Grove).

This is one of the best dwarf Hardy Annuals of very compact growth, comprising varied and beautiful colors. Blooms freely all summer. Hardy Annual.

Nemophila Insignis. Bright Blue, with white center. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

TALL NASTURTIUM.

These will always be valuable summer flowering plants, for the reason that they stand any amount of heat and drought, growing vigorously and flowering freely, no matter how high the thermometer may record. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich soil, as a rich Nasturtium.

one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." Hardy Annual. 10 feet.

Tall Dark Crimson. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Orange.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Roseum Rose.** Per packet, 5 cts.

—**Striped.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Straw Color,** with scarlet stripe.

Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Bright Rose.** Per packet, 5 cts.

—**Pearl.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Black Brown.** Per packet, 5 cts.

—**Brownish Lilac.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Chocolate.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Spotted.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Scarlet.** Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Mixed.** Above 12 varieties, per packet, 5 cents; per ounce, 15 cents.

TOM THUMB NASTURTIUM.

(**Empress of India.**)



The plant is of very dwarf habit, with dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color, so freely produced that no other annual in cultivation can approach it in effectiveness.

Empress of India. Per packet, 5 cents.

Tom Thumb Nasturtium, Beauty. Yellow orange, with bright scarlet spots. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Crimson.** Dark crimson maroon. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Crystal Palace Gem.** Sulphur yellow, with bright carmine spots. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Cœrulea Rosea.** Per packet, 5 cts.

—**Spotted King.** Golden yellow, chocolate spots. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**King Theodore.** Dark chocolate, crimson color. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Yellow.** Fine clear yellow. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Pearl.** The nearest approach to a white Nasturtium yet obtained. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Rose.** Rosy crimson, with bluish tinge. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Ruby King.** Rich ruby rose. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**King of Tom Thumb.** Rich crimson scarlet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Mixed.** Above 12 varieties. Per packet, 5 cents; per ounce, 20 cents.

—**Mixed.** Good varieties. Per ounce, 15 cents.

NIGELLA.

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, growing in any garden soil. Hardy Annuals.

Nigella Damascena Nana. (Devil in a bush.) Double blue and white, 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

PERILLA.

Having black, purple-colored foliage, this ornamental plant makes a fine contrast with the light or silver-leaved plants usually used for lawn groups. Half-Hardy Annual.

Perilla Nankinensis. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

PANSY, HEARTSEASE.

(*Viola Tricolor Maxima.*)



Pansies.

soms. It will flower better in the middle of summer if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the sun and furnished with a good supply of water, but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in spring and autumn. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to have the plants in bloom during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool place in June or July, and watered until up, will produce tall flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plants should be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. Young plants give the largest flowers. Old, worn-out plants should be replaced.

PANSY.

Bugnot's Large Stained Mixed Colors. A strain of extra large size, choicest colors, and with beautifully broad blotches and delicate pencilings. Per packet, 50 cents.

R. D. H. & Co.'s Splendid Mixed. Per packet 15 cents.

Giant Trimardean. Remarkable for the extra large size of the flowers which are carried well above the foliage. Most of the flowers are marked with three large blotches or spots. Per packet, 15 cents.

Large Flowering. The flowers are uniformly of very large size, beautifully stained and blotched. Choice mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

Black Blue. Per packet, 10 cents.

Violet White Edge (or Lord Beaconsfield.) A deep purple violet, shading to white on upper petals. Per packet, 10 cents.

Faust or King of Blacks. The densest black pansy known. Per packet, 10 cents.

Pure White A delicate white. Per packet, 10 cents.

Pure Yellow. Per packet, 10 cents.

The Pansy is a popular flower with both florists and amateurs, giving abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, enduring our hard winters with safety, and greeting us in the earliest spring with a profusion of

bright blossoms.

</div

PETUNIA.

Single Petunia.

for growing in pots for the green-house or sitting-room. Hardy Annual.

Petunia, Striped and Blotched. Extra fine mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

Giants of California. Mixed. Per packet, 25 cents.

—Double Large Flowering fringed. Mixed. Per packet, 25 cents.

POR TULACA.

Hardy Annuals, of the easiest culture, luxuriating in an exposed sunny situation, and producing flowers of almost every hue, in the greatest profusion. Same culture as Aster. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

Portulaca. Splendid mixed, single All colors. Per packet, 5 cents.

Large Flowering. Double mixed. Per packet 15 cents.

RICINUS (Castor-oil Bean).

—**Sanguineus.** Red stalk, scarlet fruit. 6 feet. Ounce, 20 cents; packet 5 cents.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Remarkably beautiful autumn-blooming plants, with funnel-shaped flowers, curiously veined and marbled. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Salpiglossis. Large flowered. Finest mixed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Per packet, 10 cents.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage).

The Salvia is one of the most beautiful of all flowers. The brilliant spikes of scarlet flowers produce for months a dazzling effect. Half-Hardy Perennials.

Salvia Splendens. Vivid scarlet. Per packet, 10 cts.



Salvia.

SCABIOSA.**Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabious.**

A beautiful border plant. Excellent for cutting for table bouquets, etc. Hardy Annual.

Scabiosa Nana fl. pl. The flowers are quite double and globular, varying in all the shades of white, carmine, maroon, lilac, etc. 1 foot. Per Packet, 5 cents.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

See **Mimosa.**

SNAPDRAGON.

(*Antirrhinum Majus.*)

Unsurpassed for summer and fall flowering. The strains we sell are particularly fine, and will fairly vie with the Carnation, in the variety of their stripes and spots. Perennials.

Antirrhinum, Fine Mixed. 2 to 3 feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

—**Dwarf Mixed.** 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Dianthus Barbatus.

A very beautiful class of plants, of extreme richness and diversity of color. The varieties have been greatly improved of late years. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Hardy Perennials.

Sweet William, Double Mixed. From a splendid collection of double flowers. Per packet, 10 cents.

Single Mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

STOCKS

(German Ten Weeks).

Gilliflower.



Stocks.

All the varieties are desirable spot plants as well as in the open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers, on account of their fragrance and diversity of colors. To have a continuous succession of bloom, sow at intervals, from the beginning of March to the end of May. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Large Flowering. Choice mixed. Per packet, 5 cents.

Large Flowering. White. Per packet, 10 cents.

Sweet Peas.

We are very glad to greet our floral customers this year with these pages devoted to this beautiful flower. Its increasing popularity finds us more than willing to keep pace with any demand our friends shall make on us for adding to our stock of varieties.

Little need be said for a flower that speaks so well for itself. It has passed beyond the period of its native, rustic beauty, and now no annual shows the perfection of the florist's art more wondrously. The many titled names it bears shows that it has been "received at court." No flower is more graceful for a corsage bouquet, and no lady's hand can hold a sweeter or richer treasure. And into the sick room, and everywhere where flowers are messengers of good will, the Sweet Pea is now the most welcome.

Its practical points weigh well. It is an easily-grown annual. Once learn the simple rules of its culture, and success is assured. A mixed row is a complete flower garden in range of color, its long woody stems are unequalled. It has almost no pests to contend with. Its fragrance is unsurpassed. It is taking on new merit every year in color, markings, and form.

BRIEF RULES FOR CULTURE.

1. Plant *early*—as early as ground can be worked, regardless of frosts. April 1 is none too early.

2. Plant *deep*. Make either two furrows five inches deep and ten inches apart, and plant seed in them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, or make a trench five inches deep and twelve inches wide, dropping the seed in two straight rows ten inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the row.

3. Cover the seed *just one inch* at first, and when it is up, little by little fill the earth in.

4. In addition to a deep rich soil, wood ashes are an excellent fertilizer for sweet peas. Bone flour adds to the bloom. Nitrate of soda hastens results. But avoid green stable manure for pea vines. If well rotted all right, but otherwise put it on in the fall. If late bloom is wanted stimulate less.

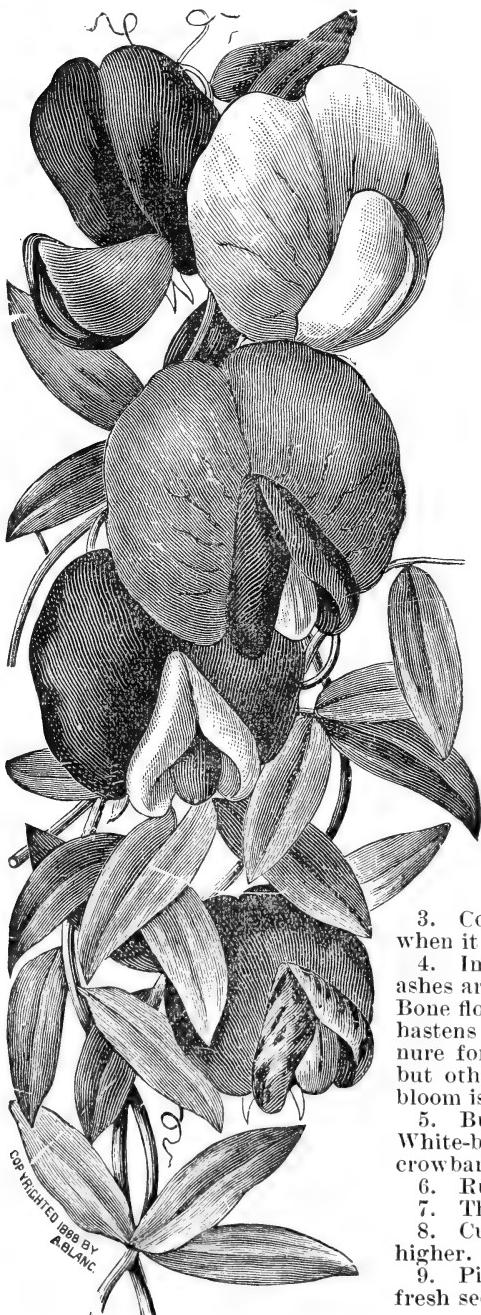
5. Bush or trellis strongly six feet high. White-birch tops are best. Set them with a crowbar.

6. Run the row north and south.

7. They love water by the pailful.

8. Cut vines back to six feet if they run higher.

9. Pick blossoms without stint, and buy fresh seed every year.



THE QUEEN OF WHITE SWEET PEAS,

“Emily Henderson.”



GLORIOUSLY beautiful acquisition of American origin. **Absolutely pure white**, as clear as alabaster and as lustrous as satin. The flowers, of **remarkable substance**, are borne on long stiff peduncles, are **extra large**, with broad round standards that stand up boldly without reflex or curl.

The plants are **robust**, compact and branching, producing such a prodigal abundance of flowers, that the plants appear as if covered with snow. From one plant, specially cultivated we have cut in one season the seemingly incredible number of 1035 **sprays** of bloom.

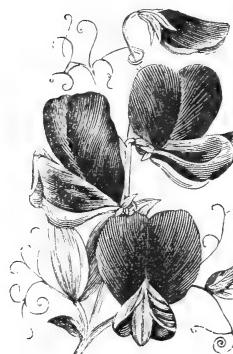
In earliness, it outrivals all competitors by nearly two weeks, and continues a veritable “cut-and-come-again” to the end of Autumn. The fragrance is most delicious and distinct.

For forcing under glass it is particularly adapted.

In the original sealed packets of the introducers.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|------|------|
| PRICE, | { | Per packet, (about 50 seeds) | . | . | . | . | . | 15c. |
| Per ounce, (about 300 seeds) | | . | . | . | . | . | 50c. | |

SWEET PEAS.



Sweet Peas.

Adonis. Very bright pink, both standard and wings. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Invincible Black. A superior strain. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Blanche Ferry. Very striking, pink and white; far ahead of Painted Lady. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Butterfly. Delicately shaded, and laced with lavender blue on white ground. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Carmine Invincible. Rich glowing carmine. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Crown Princess of Prussia. Blush tinted with salmon. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Emily Henderson. See page 59. Per packet, 15 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Fairy Queen. White with delicate crimson veins in standard. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Fleshy Rose. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Painted Lady. Popular, pink and white. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Princess Beatrice. Beautiful rosy pink, and of expanded form. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Purple and Blue Striped. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Purple Brown. Rich brown, shaded and striped on white ground, wings purple striped. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Queen of the Isles. Scarlet ground, white stripes. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Rising Sun. Rosy orange, suffused carmine; wings shade to blush and white. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Scarlet Invincible. Brilliant scarlet crimson. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Scarlet Striped on White Gro'nd. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Vesuvius. Carmine Rose, fading lighter and with dark crimson spots, wings shaded violet. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Violet Queen. (Princess Louise). Rosy pink standards, violet wings. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

White. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Lord Anson Blue. Included for its novelty and bright azure blue. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

ECKFORD'S VARIETIES.

Apple Blossom. Standard, shaded pinkish rose. Large, well named. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Blushing Beauty. Soft pink, suffused with lilac; a superb flower. Per packet, 10 cents.

Boreatton. Fine deep maroon self. Per packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cents.

Capt. of the Blues. Standards bright purple blue, with pale blue wings. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Cardinal. Intense crimson scarlet, superior to the common scarlet and carmine of the trade. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Countess of Radnor. Pale mauve standards; wings, pale lilac. Very fine. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Delight. Standards white, very softly suffused with crimson. Wings, white. Per packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet, flushed crimson, frequently with marbled edges. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret self-colored flower, large, very fine. Per packet, 10 cents.

Empress of India. Clear, rosy pink standards, and white wings. Per packet, 10 cents.

Firefly. A self colored, intense glowing crimson, good size and substance. Per packet, 10 cents.

Gaiety. Standards white striped and flaked with bright rosy lilac; the wings delicate blush. Per packet, 10 cents.

ECKFORD'S VARIETIES.—Continued.

—**Her Majesty.** Soft, rosy pink self, very large and showy. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Imperial Blue.** Blue, shaded mauve. Per packet 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

—**Indigo King.** Standards, dark maroon purple, wings, clear indigo blue. Per packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.

—**Isa Eckford.** Creamy white, suffused with rosy pink. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Lottie Eckford.** White, standard suffused with crimson, and wings blue edged. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Monarch.** Bronzy crimson standards, with rich, deep blue wings. Very large. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Mrs. Eckford.** Large, self-colored flower, delicate shaded primrose. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Mrs. Gladstone.** Delicate pink standard; wings blush, edged with delicate pink. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Mrs. Sankey.** Pure white. This has a black seed, while other whites are white seeded. Of largest and finest form. Per packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.

—**Orange Prince.** When bunched the orange effect is very striking. Bright orange pink. Per packet, 10 cts; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Primrose.** A near approach to a yellow sweet pea, standards and wings pale primrose yellow. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

—**Princess Victoria.** Standards dark cerise, wings mauve pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

—**Princess of Wales.** Shaded and striped mauve on white ground. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

—**Purple Prince.** Maroon standards, shaded with bronze and purple blue wings. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Queen of England.** A white seeded white Good. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

—**Senator.** Large, bold flower. Shaded and striped chocolate on creamy ground. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**Splendour.** Rich, bright rose color. A large superb variety. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

—**The Queen.** Rosy pink standard, light mauve wings. Per packet 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Mixed. Our own mixture of more than twenty choice varieties, including many of Eckford's. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, \$1.20.

Best Mixed. This mixture includes about forty varieties, and most of Eckford's new ones. Per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; pound, \$2.40.

Mixed. A good mixture. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Messrs. R. D. HAWLEY & CO.

Gents.—Being an enthusiastic cultivator of the Sweet Pea, I have long known how very satisfactory your mixture has been, but I want this year to certify to the very wise selection of additional varieties you have made, and which I personally know to be of the best twenty-four varieties which can be chosen out of fifty sorts.

Very respectfully,

W. T. HUTCHINS,

Indian Orchard, Mass.



THUNBERGIA.

Extremely ornamental free-blooming climbers, of rapid growth, handsome foliage, and much admired flowers; good for greenhouse culture or in warm situations out of doors. Half-Hardy Annuals.

Thunbergia. Mixed varieties. Per packet, 5 cents.

VERBENA.

Verbenas in quantity are more easily obtained from seed than from cuttings, and there is, moreover, a chance of raising novelties. Sown in spring, they flower quite early in the season, and a single plant, in good rich soil, will cover a space 4 or 5 feet in diameter, producing, if the flowers are cut as they begin to fade a mass of bloom until killed by frost. Half-Hardy Perennials.

Verbena Hybrida. Extra fine mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

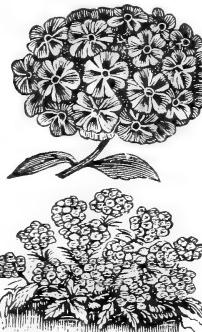
WALLFLOWER.

A well-known plant, much esteemed for its fragrance. Half-Hardy Perennial.

Wallflower. Single Mixed, 2½ feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

WHITLAVIA.

Charming hardy annuals, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers, growing freely in any soil. Hardy Annuals.



Verbena.

Whitlavia Grandiflora. Violet blue. 1 foot. Per packet, 5 cents.

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

Youth and Old Age:

The Double Zinnia is one of the sterling novelties of recent years. The flowers are large, beautifully formed, and exceedingly handsome. Few plants in the flower-border are more effective; and scarcely any flower, when cut, is more suitable for table bouquets. Being

of rather robust habit, it requires but moderately rich soil. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in heat, according to the time it is desired to flower. Half-Hardy Annuals.

| | Per pkt. |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Double mixed, | 5 cts |
| Large flowered red, | 10 cts |
| Large flowered mixed, | 10 cts |
| Lemon color, | 10 cts |
| Black purple, | 10 cts |
| Dark violet, | 10 cts |
| White, | 10 cts |
| Striped mixed, | 10 cts |

ZINNIA, NEW POMPONE.

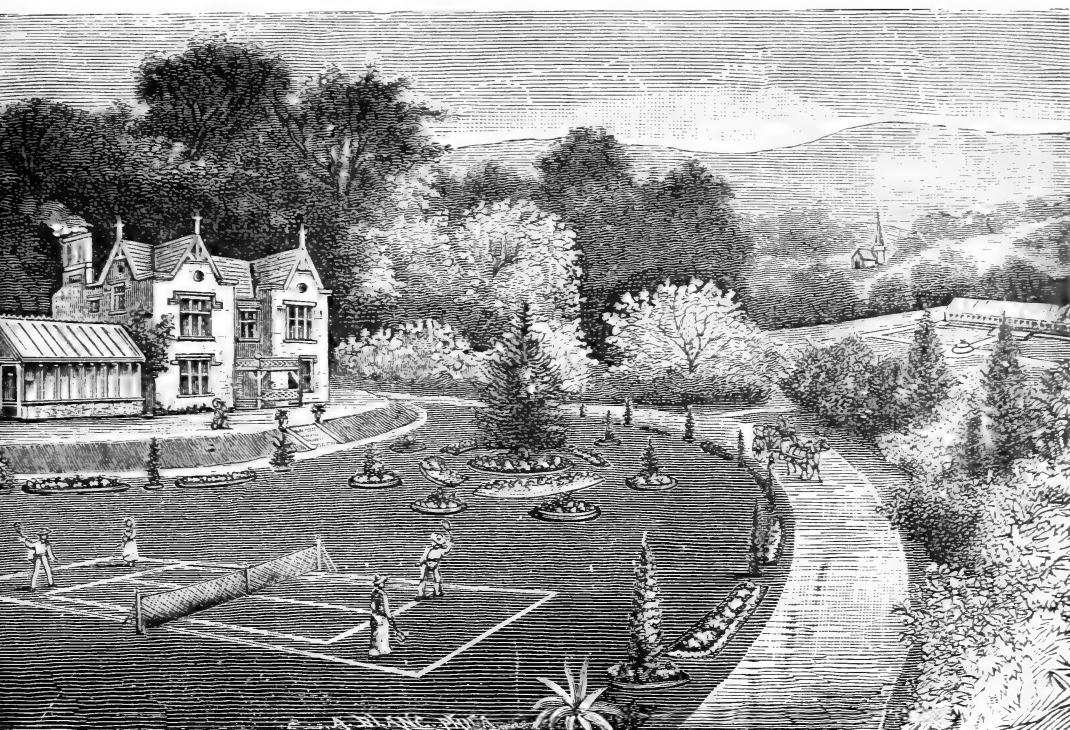
Flowers about one-half the size of ordinary variety, and very double. Mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

Liberal Discount on Flower Seeds in Packets.

It has always been our custom to add a few extra packets of Flower Seeds on orders of one dollar and upwards when accompanied with the cash. As some of our customers may prefer to choose these extra packets themselves, all who remit

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| \$1, may select to the value of | \$1.25 | \$4, may select to the value of | \$5.00 |
| 2, " " " | 2.50 | 5, " " " | 6.25 |
| 3, " " " | 3.75 | 10, " " " | 13.00 |

This liberal premium applies only to *Flower Seeds in Packets*.



R. D. HAWLEY & CO'S CAPITOL CITY LAWN GRASS SEED.

Note the finest Lawns in Hartford as a result of using our Lawn Mixture.

This is a *choice* and *carefully selected mixture* of *fancy grasses*, selected especially to make a *beautiful* and *perfect lawn*, and being composed of a great variety of fine natural grasses is calculated to constantly present throughout the entire season a *beautiful and velvet-like carpet of emerald green*. This effect can only be produced by using certain grasses, and in due proportions. *Our CAPITOL CITY LAWN MIXTURE will give perfect satisfaction*, and will not only produce a fine sod and effect under the most favorable situations, but also in shady spots and under trees will give astonishing satisfaction. It may be planted early in spring or fall, and should be sown at the rate of three or four bushels to the acre. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over, sow the seed. Cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased. One quart of this mixture is sufficient to sow a space sixteen feet square.

To prepare a good lawn, one of the most important requisites is lawn seed of the proper kind and use plenty of it. A fine and beautiful lawn cannot be produced with ordinary hay seed.

"HAWLEY'S" CAPITOL CITY LAWN MIXTURE will produce a beautiful lawn. Try it.

Per quart, 20 cents; four quarts, 75 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$5.00.

Cheaper mixtures supplied to order.

General List of Grass Seeds.

[PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.]

The following is a list of the leading and most useful grasses used, and which we keep for sale in quantities to suit, separate or mixed to order, as may be desired.

Timothy—Herd's Grass (*Phleum Pretense*). As a crop to cut for hay, this is probably unsurpassed. It thrives best on moist, peaty, or loamy soils, and is not suited to light or sandy soils, although on such it can, with care, be made to produce fair crops. Blossoms in June or July. One-half bushel to the acre (forty-five pounds to a bushel). Market price.

Red Top Grass (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). A good permanent grass. Excellent for lawns, pastures, etc., and for sowing with Timothy and Red Clover for cutting for hay. Fancy cleaned seed. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Market price per pound.

Poa Annua. Natural dwarf wood grass. Per pound, 40 cents.

Fancy Clean Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa Pratensis*). Also called June Grass. This does well on light, dry soils, and is highly recommended for permanent pasture. It requires two or three years to form a good sod, and does not arrive at its perfection as a pasture grass until it is much older. It is valuable in mixtures for lawns. It withstands the heat of the hottest summers. Double extra clean. Blossoms in June. (Fourteen pounds to a bushel.) Market price.

Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus Christatus*). Good for permanent pasture for sheep; is productive and early; suffers but little from dry weather, and is one of the best grasses for lawns. Twenty-five pounds to the acre (twenty-six pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 60 cents.

Fowl Meadow Grass (*Poa Serotina*). Succeeds best in low, moist, land, and when sown with other grasses, is valuable either for pasturing or curing for hay. Blossoms in July or August. Two bushels to the acre (twelve pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 20 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca Duriuscula*). Admirable pasture grass of fine quality; thrives well in dry situations. Thirty pounds to the acre (twelve pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 25 cents.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca Pratensis*). This is excellent for hay when sown with other grasses, such as Orchard Grass and Timothy, and is also considered one of the best grasses for permanent pasture on a great variety of soils. Forty pounds to the acre (fifteen pounds to the bushel). Per pound, 25 cents.

Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus Pratensis*). Regarded as one of the most desirable grasses for permanent pasture, being early and rapid in growth. Its roots are fibrous and perennial, and it grows to a height of from two to three feet. It is much relished by all kinds of cattle, and is specially adapted for permanent pasture. It thrives best on rich, moist soils. Twenty-five pounds to the acre (eight pounds to the bushel). Per pound, 40 cents.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis Glomerata*). Is one of the most desirable of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows to a height of two to two and one-half feet, and produces an immense quantity of foliage. It yields a large amount of hay, and sends up a thick growth very quickly after being cut. It is well adapted to sow, either for grazing or for hay. Blossoms same time as Red Clover. Three bushels to the acre (fourteen pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 15 cents ; bushel, market price.

Rhode Island Bent (*Agrostis Canina*). A valuable grass, mostly used for lawns, of which it is one of the best. *Sow three bushels to the acre.* In some sections it does well as a permanent pasture grass, but does not produce heavy crops. Blossoms in June or July. Three bushels to the acre (ten pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 15 cents ; bushel, \$2.50.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa Trivialis*). It is a valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soil ; and, possessing considerable nutritive qualities, it is relished greatly by cattle and sheep. Twenty pounds to the acre (ten pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 50 cents.

Rye Grass, English (*Lolium perenne*). This is probably one of the most important and valuable of the cultivated grasses. It is naturally adapted to almost any soil, matures early, and is very productive, but contains less nutritive value than Orchard Grass. Two bushels to the acre (twenty-four pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 25 cents ; bushel, \$2.00.

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium Italicum*). This ripens much sooner than the English Rye Grass, and is greatly preferred by cattle, and greedily eaten by them, either in a green or dry state. Two bushels to the acre (eighteen pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 25 cents ; bushel, \$2.00.

Sweet Vernal Grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). It is not valuable when sown alone ; but, when sown with other grasses, it becomes so, because of its early growth. It also yields a delightful odor when cured for hay. Thirty-five pounds to the acre (ten pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 40 cents.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). This produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It shoots up very quickly after being cut, and produces a quick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a soiling crop. Six bushels to the acre (twelve pounds to a bushel). Per quart, 20 cents ; bushel, \$3.00.

Sheep Fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Is excellent for pasturage of sheep ; is short and dense in its growth, making it valuable for grass plots. Thirty pounds to the acre (twelve pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 30 cents.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*). This grass grows well, both in shady and exposed situations, produces foliage in abundance early in the spring, and is well adapted for lawns, pleasure grounds, and shady situations under trees. Twenty-eight pounds to the acre (fourteen pounds to a bushel). Per pound, 40 cents.

Yellow Oat Grass (*Avena flavescens*). Good for dry pastures and meadows. Is much relished by sheep. Thirty-five pounds to the acre (eight pounds to the bushel). Per pound, 65 cents.

CLOVERS.

Large Red Mammoth, or Pea Vine (*Trifolium pratense*). If sown alone, fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre.

Medium Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*). If sown alone, fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*). If sown alone twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Per pound, 25 to 30 cents.

Alsike Clover, Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*). If sown alone eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per pound, 20 to 25 cents.

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover (*Medicago sativa*). Also called California and Chilian Clover. It sown alone, twenty pounds to the acre. Per pound, 15 to 20 cents.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*). An annual with crimson flowers. Sown late, it furnishes an early green fodder ; excellent for soiling. Twenty pounds to the acre. Per pound, 15 cents ; per 100 pounds, market price.

MILLETS.

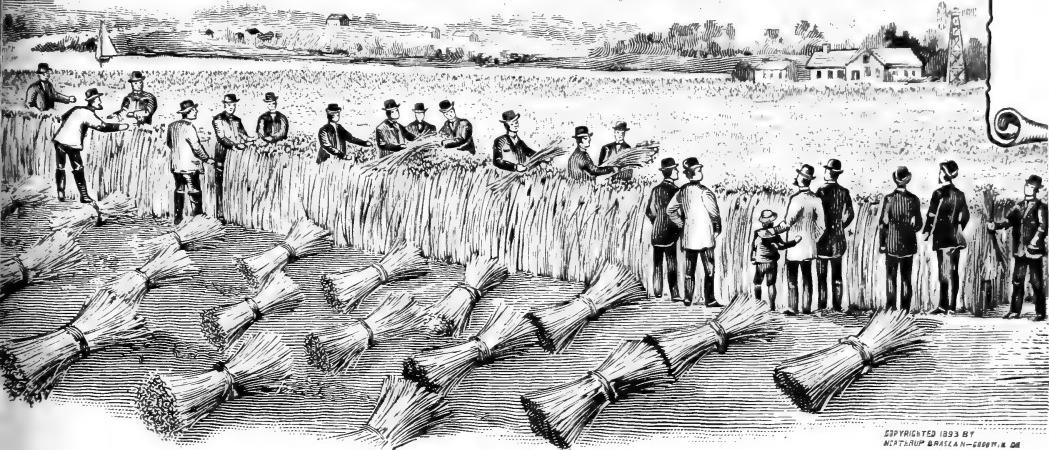
(Sow three-fourths to one bushel to the acre.)

Hungarian Grass Millet (*Sectaria Germanica*). Splendid forage crop for light land. On rich land two crops may be grown the same season. Withstands drought, and yields abundantly. Height, two to three feet. Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. Market price.

Golden or German Millet. A heavier cropper than the Hungarian, and needs a longer season and a stiffer soil. Stands up well ; is easily cured ; makes a coarse, harsh hay, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Fifty pounds to the bushel. Market price.

N.B.G.CO'S. LINCOLN OAT

An Agricultural Wonder



COPYRIGHTED 1893 BY
MCINTOSH & BRASCH - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE LINCOLN OAT

Was introduced in 1893, and it has proven itself the most popular of any oat yet introduced. A few special points of excellence are as follows:

First—The LINCOLN OAT is very productive, having in all instances yielded more to the acre than any other sort grown in the same locality, in one case having yielded 174 bushels from a single bushel of seed.

Second—It is very early.

Third—It has thus far proven itself RUST PROOF.

Fourth—It stands up better than any other sort.

Fifth—It is the best feeding on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib.

Every farmer should secure at least enough of these oats to grow his seed for the next year.

PRICE—50 cts. per Peck. \$1.50 per Bushel.

"SUPERIOR TO ANY VARIETY I HAVE EVER GROWN."

As I have been awarded first prize on both Black and White Oats every year for the past four years at the New York and New England Agricultural and Industrial Fair, held at Albany, N. Y., it is pretty good evidence that I grow an extra good article and know what good grain is.

I grew the past season on my two farms, six varieties of oats, viz: Clydesdale, Black Tartarian, Welcome, Giant Side Oats, Imported Irish Drophead and the LINCOLN. These are all good varieties, but the *Lincoln* is far in the lead. The straw is bright and stiff, and free from rust, while the others were badly rusted.

The *Lincoln Oats* out-yielded all other varieties and weighed in some instances ten pounds more to the measured bushel, although we had a very unfavorable season for oats.

In conclusion, will say that the LINCOLN OATS are superior to anything either myself or neighbors have ever seen, and the yield is considered by them *wonderful*. Of this assertion, I am able to offer abundant proof.

R. N. LEWIS, Redhook, N. Y.



SELECTED FARM SEEDS.

LEGUMINIOUS CROPS—For Green Manuring.

(NITROGEN TRAPS.)

The question of soil enrichment has become a most important one to the eastern farmer, and millions of dollars are expended annually for commercial fertilizers in which the Potash costs 4 to 5 cents per pound ; Phosphoric Acid 7 to 8, and Nitrogen, 16 to 20 cents per pound. Some of our more progressive farmers, and the experiment stations, have now taught us that it is a useless waste of money to continue buying this most expensive Nitrogen. All that is required can be caught from the atmosphere by any or all of the leguminous plants that grow so freely in this latitude ; and most of them may be grown as catch crops at seasons of the year when the land would otherwise be idle, and from \$15 to \$25 worth per acre of the Nitrogen of the air gathered and stored in the land for future use. *Cow Peas* and *Soja Beans* may be sown in early July after crops of grain, early vegetables, potatoes or strawberries, and make an enormous growth by October, and have the land ready for use for late fall or early spring planting, or they may be sown between rows of corn or other green crops at the last cultivation in midsummer. The Clovers may be sown later in July or very early in August, either alone or between rows at last hoeing, and will grow until the ground freezes. *Crimson Clover* starts very early in the spring and will be 18 inches high and in full bloom ready to *plow under* by the middle of May, in ample time for most farm crops. *Red* and *Mammoth Clover* will be a few weeks later, but ready to plow down in time for tobacco and other crops of midsummer planting. Nitrogen is the most expensive item in tobacco culture ; it can *all* be saved by the use of some of these NITROGEN TRAPS.

| | | Per Bu. |
|------------------------|---|----------------|
| Cow Peas, | . | about \$1.75 |
| Soja Beans, | . | about 2.00 |
| Crimson Clover, | . | about \$0.15 |
| Mammoth Clover, | . | |
| Medium Clover, | . | |
| Veitches, | . | |
| | | Market Prices. |

Ensilage and Fodder Crops.

| | | Per Bu |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Blount's Prolific Corn, | | \$1.75 |
| Leaming's Dent Corn, | | 2.00 |
| Evergreen Sweet Corn, | | 2.00 |
| Canada Field Peas, | | 1.50 |
| Black-Eyed Marrowfat Peas, | | 1.75 |
| Barley, | | 1.50 |

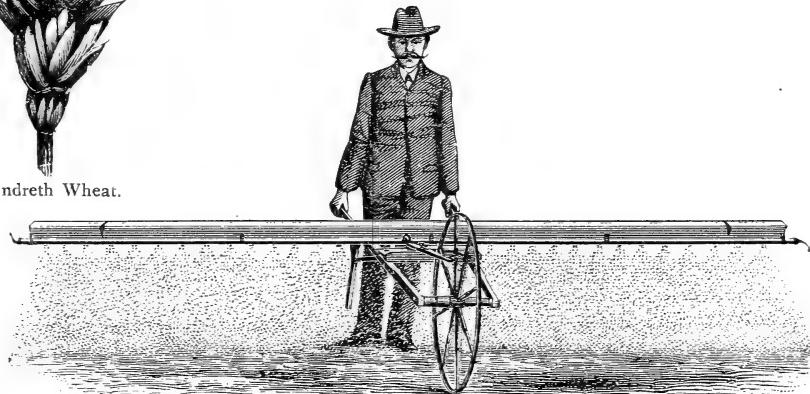
SEED GRAINS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Spring Rye, | | } |
| Winter White Rye, | | |
| Spring Wheat Saskatchewan, | | |
| Winter Wheat, Landreth White, | | |

Market Prices.

Thompson's Wheelbarrow Grass Seed Sower.

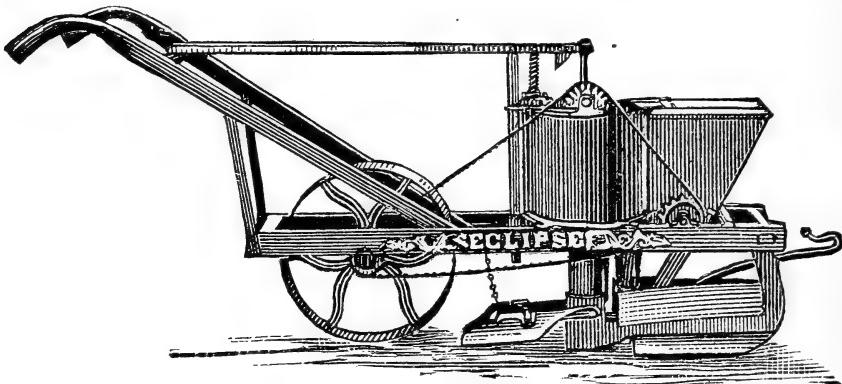
Landreth Wheat.



It is adapted to all classes of work. Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Hungarian, Millet, Flax, Orchard Grass, Fancy Blue Grass, and chaffy seeds, are alike sown by it. In this it has no rival. It cannot clog. The wheel may be covered with mud, yet its working will not be affected. It is easy to run. The wheel is large—33 inches—to give the greatest force with the least exertion. It balances perfectly, the hub of the wheel being 13 inches long. It sows evenly, the whole length of the hopper. It may be used in any weather. Working near the ground, even strong winds have no effect on its accuracy. The quantity of seed is easily regulated. It can be changed in an instant, at any time. It sows when you want it to, and only when you want it to.

Price, \$10.00
Send for descriptive catalogue.

ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER AND Fertilizer Distributor Combined



For planting Field or Ensilage Corn, Beans, Peas, or Beet Seed in Hills, Drill or Check. Specially designed for accurately distributing Commercial Fertilizers, Pulverized Hen Manure, Ashes, etc., Full Strength, Wet or Dry.

This machine is a combined Corn Planter and Fertilizer Distributor.

The seed is deposited in the center of the furrow made by the plow, this being so constructed as to cause a thin layer of moist earth to fall on and cover the seed ; then the fertilizer falls through a tube to the ground, directly, each side of the seed, with the layer of earth between ; all is then covered and rolled.

Our positive check row attachment will check the seed and fertilizer from 36 inches up to any desired distance regardless of any irregularity in marking rows or unevenness of the ground. Descriptive circulars, reliable testimonials, and accurate directions for using, furnished to all applicants.

Price, complete, \$25.00. Less discount for cash.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., Sept. 30, 1893.

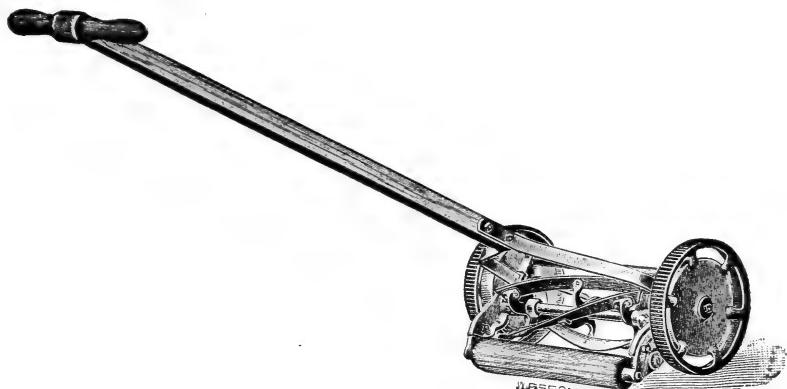
R. D. HAWLEY & CO.

GENTLEMEN :

We used the Eclipse Corn Planter, purchased of you this season, for planting ten acres of corn, making use of the Fertilizer Distributor for most of it, and can only say that it did the work *well*, planting the corn very evenly and distributing the fertilizer with accuracy. We feel after using this machine, that it is no longer necessary to plant corn by hand, for with the Eclipse Corn Planter, the work can be done better and at much less expense.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

THE HIGH WHEEL LAWN RAZOR.



This mower has driving wheels of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and four knives to the wiper. It is the easiest running lawn mower we have ever seen. Cuts grass as high as the wheels without much exertion to the operator. This we will guarantee. Every machine fully warranted to give satisfaction.

R. D. HAWLEY & Co.'s NET CASH RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| 12 inch, | | \$6.00 | 16 inch, | | \$8.00 |
| 14 inch, | | 7.00 | 18 inch, | | 9.00 |
| | 20 inch, | | | \$10.00 | |

OPEN OR SOLID WIPER. LITTLE GEM LAWN MOWER.

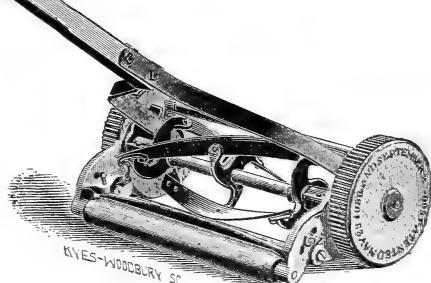


Warranted first-class in every respect.

Sold on its Merits.

It is the easiest running, the most durable, and the most perfect and simple in construction of any lawn mower ever offered.

Cuts high or low grass with the greatest ease and facility. It is easily adjusted, and self-sharpening, *will not clog*, will cut smooth and even, and is just what will please all who are looking for a *good lawn mower for a little money*.



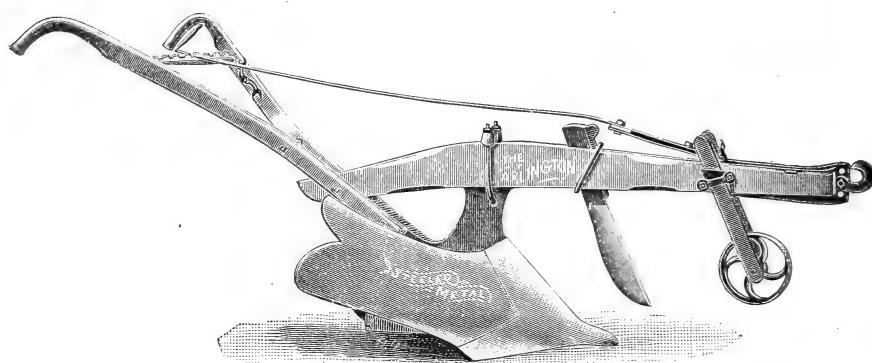
Ask for the *Little Gem* every time.

R. D. HAWLEY & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents.

NET CASH PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| 12 inch, | | \$4.50 | 16 inch, | | \$5.50 |
| 14 inch, | | 5.00 | 18 inch, | | 6.00 |

THE ARLINGTON SWIVEL PLOW.



PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION!

ATTRACTIVE IN FINISH!

EXCELLENT FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK

ON FLAT LAND OR SIDE HILL!

DESCRIPTION OF SIZES.

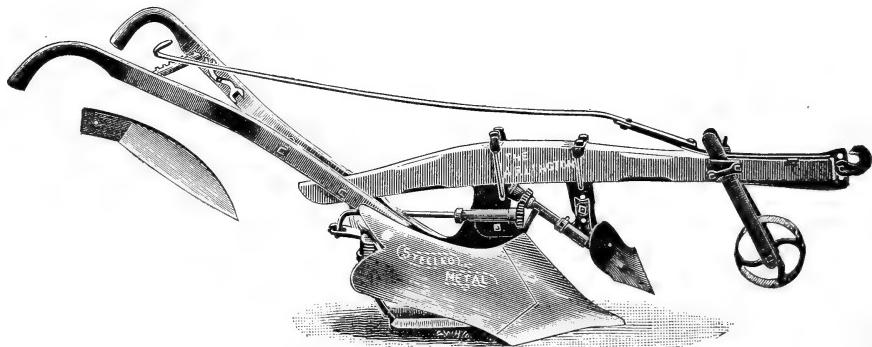
No. 30 turns a furrow 13 to 16 inches wide, 6 to 8 inches deep.

Weight 135 lbs.

No. 29 turns a furrow 12 to 14 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches deep.

Weight 125 lbs.

THE ARLINGTON PLOW WITH JOINTER.



The new Jointer Attachment shown above is a great improvement over all other styles yet invented. It obviates all clogging, both above and below the jointer arm. It can be adjusted to any desired depth as readily as Jointers on Landside Plows. The shank above the arm holds the Jointer firmly in place. When desired, the arm and blade can be removed by taking out one bolt, and the same bolt can be used to attach a Cutter to the beam shank, making a cheap Cutter as well as Jointer Attachment. Cutter Blades, 75 cents extra.

PRICES.

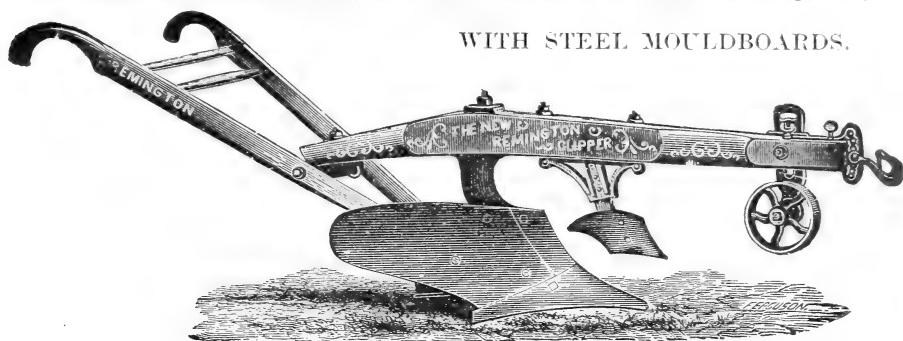
| Number. | Plain. | With Wheel. | Wheel and Cutter. | Wheel and Jointer. |
|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 30 | \$12.50 | \$13.50 | \$15.00 | \$15.50 |
| 29 | 11.50 | 12.50 | 14.00 | 14.50 |

Less Discount.

Steel Moldboards furnished for No. 29 at an advance of \$1.25 on the above.

THE REMINGTON CLIPPER PLOW.

WITH STEEL MOULDBOARDS.

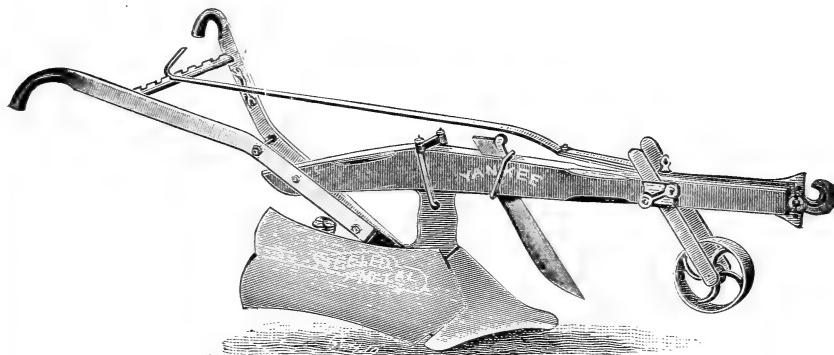


R. D. HAWLEY & Co.'s] Price-List of the New Remington Steel Clipper Plows.

| | Manufacturer's List Price. | R. D. Hawley & Co.'s Net Price. |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No. 6. Light one-horse, | \$8.50 | \$7.50 |
| No. 8. Medium one-horse, | 10.00 | 8.50 |
| No. 9. Light two-horse, complete, | 13.50 | 12.00 |
| No. 10. Medium two-horse, complete, | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| No. 12. Large two-horse, complete, | 15.50 | 12.00 |
| No. 44. Large two-horse, <i>steel beam</i> , | 15.00 | 13.50 |

A full line of extra parts constantly on hand.

THE YANKEE SWIVEL PLOW.



This plow has a wood beam, patent steeled metal mouldboard, with patent steel shifting lever and clevis, enabling the plowman to take any desired width of furrow without stopping his team. Manufactured in four different sizes.

YANKEE SWIVEL PLOWS, OF PATENT HARD METAL, WITH PATENT STEEL SHIFTING LEVER AND CLEVIS.

PRICE-LIST, WITH SPRING FOOT LATCH.

| Number of Plow. | Description. | Plain. | With Wheel. | Wheel and Coulter. | Wheel and Jointer. |
|--------------------|---|--------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 H | Same size as No. 0, | \$8.50 | \$9.50 | \$10.50 | |
| 1 H | Same size as No. 1, | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.50 | |
| 2 H | Same size as No. 2, with High Standard, | 12.50 | 13.50 | 15.00 | \$15.50 |
| 3 H | Same size as No. 3, with High Standard, | 13.50 | 14.50 | 16.00 | 16.50 |

Less discount.

Best tempered steel mouldboards are furnished for Nos. 3 and 3 H at an advance of \$1.50 to the above prices.

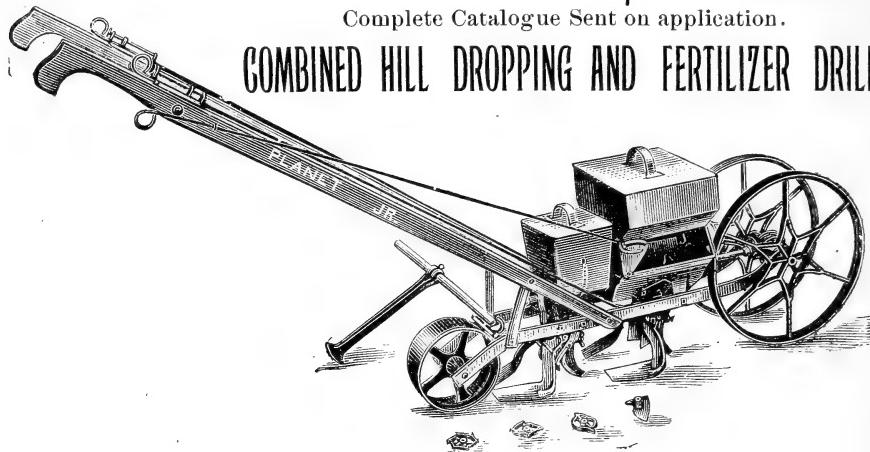
For full information of these plows, send for Yankee Plow Catalogue.

THE PLANET JR.

Farm and Garden Implements

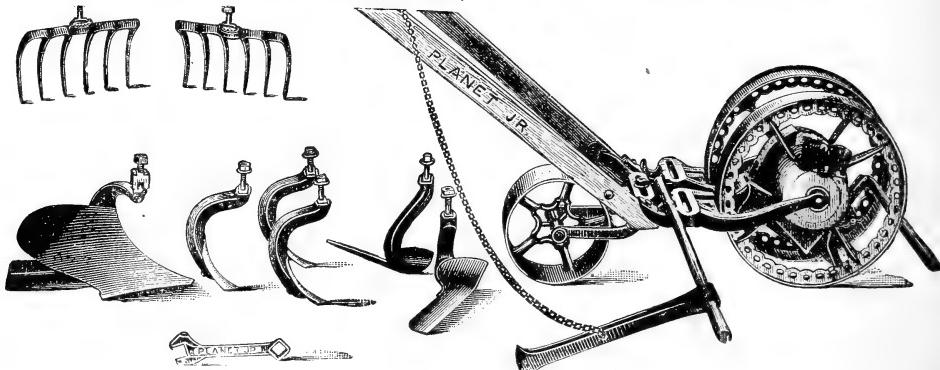
Complete Catalogue Sent on application.

COMBINED HILL DROPPING AND FERTILIZER DRILL.



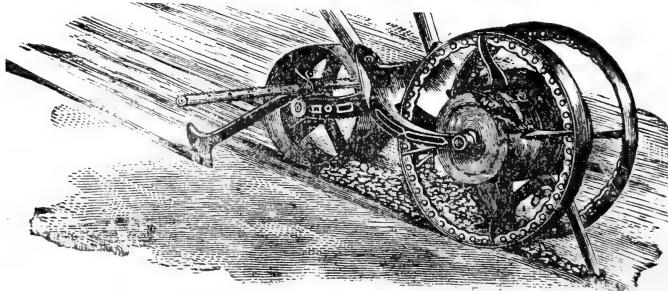
Manufacturer's list price, . \$18.00 | R. D. H. & Co.'s net cash price, \$14.50

Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



Manufacturer's list price, . \$12.00 | R. D. H. & Co.'s net cash price, \$9.60

No. 2 Seed Drill, No Cultivator Attachments.



Manufacturer's list price, . \$9.00 | R. D. H. & Co.'s net cash price, \$7.20

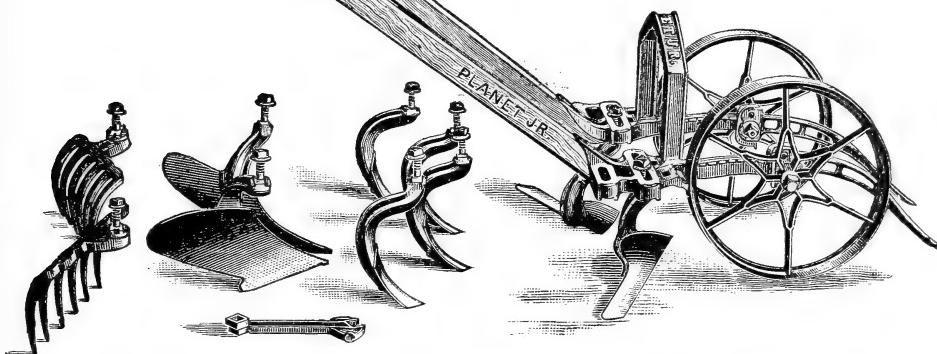
THE PLANET JR.

Farm and Garden Implements

Complete Catalogue Sent on Application.

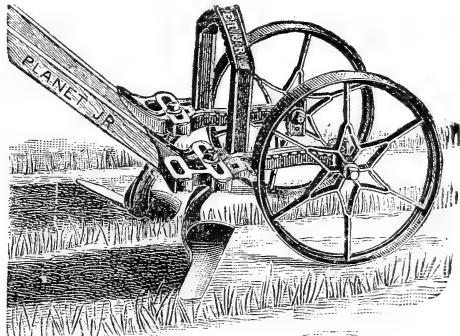
Double-Wheel Hoe Cultivator,
Rake and Plow Combined.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| Manufacturer's list price, | : | \$8.00 |
| R. D. H. & Co's net cash price, | : | 6.40 |



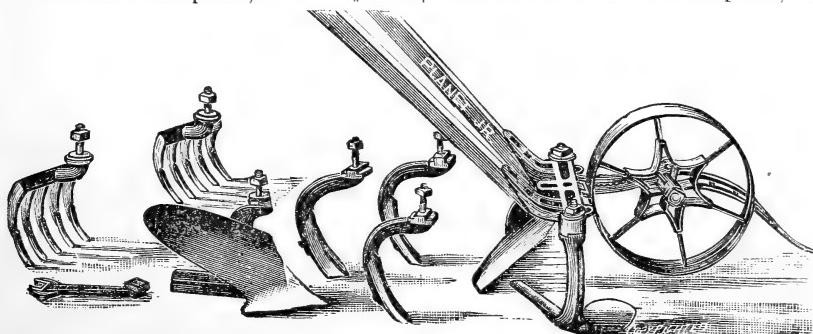
PLAIN
DOUBLE - WHEEL HOE.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| Manufacturer's list price, | . | \$4.50 |
| R. D. H. & Co's net cash price, | . | 3.60 |

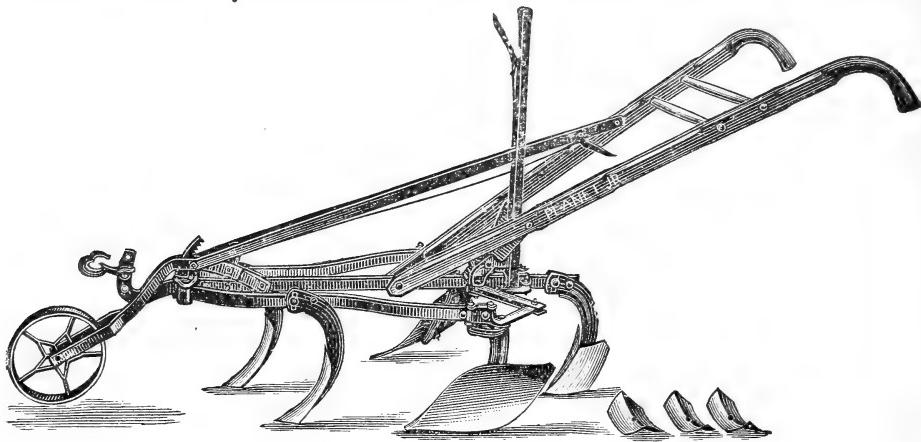


**SINGLE-WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR,
RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED.**

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|--|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| Manufacturer's list price, | . | \$6.00 | | R. D. H. & Co's net cash price, | . | \$4.80 |
|----------------------------|---|--------|--|---------------------------------|---|--------|



THE PLANET JR.

Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoe and Cultivator

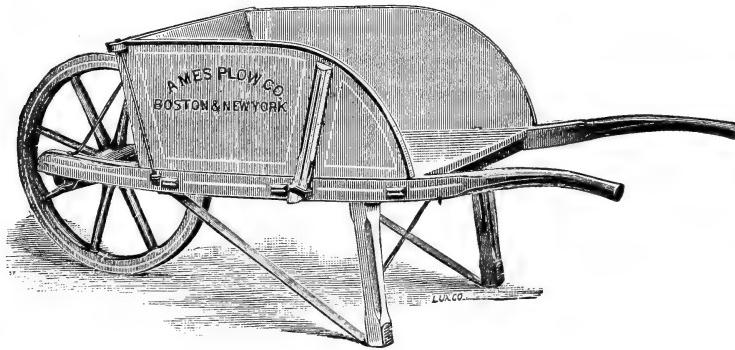
Complete descriptive catalogue sent on application.

1894 pattern, with lever wheel and lever expander. Manufacturer's list price, \$12.00 ; R. D. HAWLEY & Co.'s net cash price, \$8.00.

1890 pattern, with old-style wheel and lever expander. Manufacturer's list price, \$11.25 ; R. D. HAWLEY & Co.'s net cash price, \$7.50.

1889 pattern, with old-style wheel and *without* lever expanders. Manufacturer's list price, \$10.25 ; R. D. HAWLEY & Co.'s net cash price, \$6.50.

GARDEN WHEELBARROWS.



"HARTFORD."

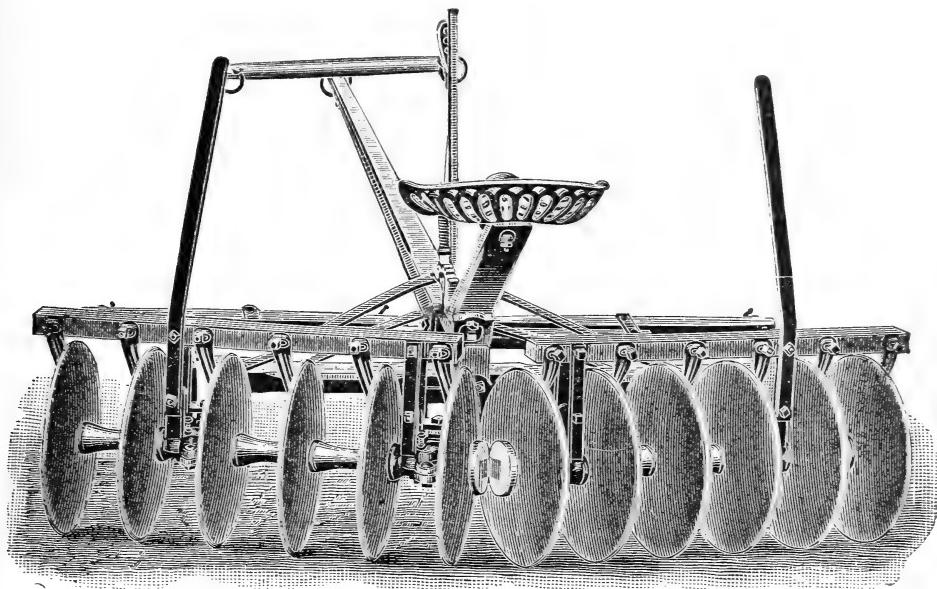
| BOYS' BARROWS. | FULL SIZE — EIGHT SPOKE. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 1, Small, | \$3.50 |
| No. 2, Medium, | 3.75 |
| No. 3, Large, | 4.25 |
| No. 4, Medium, | \$5.00 |
| No. 5, Medium, | 5.75 |
| No. 6, Large, | 6.50 |

"CHARTER OAK."

SIX-SPOKE BARROW.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|
| No. 4, Medium size, | \$4.00 | No. 6, Large size, | \$4.75 |
| Canal Barrows, | \$1.75, \$2.00. | | |

YANKEE PULVERIZER.



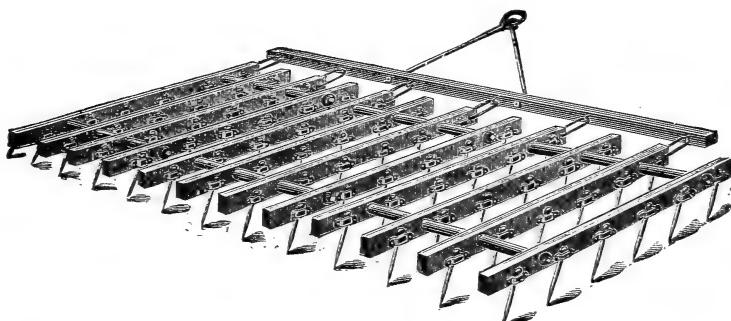
COMBINING ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS IN DISK HARROWS.

Descriptive Circulars furnished upon application.

12 Steel Disks, 16 inches diameter, cuts $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, plain, . . . Price, \$25.00
Extra for Scraper Attachment, \$3.00; Extra for Neck Yoke, Whiffletrees and
Evener, \$3.00.

Harrows are always shipped knocked down, and, unless otherwise ordered,
without Scraper Attachment or Whiffletrees, Evener and Neck Yoke.

CLIPPER SMOOTHING HARROW.



The teeth are 9-16 round, and are attached to the side of the bars by a malleable clasp, and are so arranged that by hitching to one end of the harrow the teeth pull slanting, as shown in the cut. By hitching to the other end, the teeth pull straight.

The teeth being convertible merely by change of hitch from perpendicular to slanting, it combines all the principles of two harrows in one.

It is also excellent for cultivating corn, potatoes, and other crops when small.
Two Sections Reversible, 48 Round Steel Teeth, . . . Net cash price, \$13.00
Three Sections Reversible, 72 Round Steel Teeth, . . . Net " " 19.00

USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed usually Sown per Acre.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Barley, broadcast, | 2 to 3 bushels. | Mustard, broadcast, | $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. |
| Beans, dwarf, in drills, | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. | Melon, Musk, in hills, | 2 to 3 pounds. |
| Beans, pole, in drills, | 20 to 30 quarts. | Melon, Water, in hills, | 4 to 5 pounds. |
| Beets, in drills, | 5 to 6 pounds. | Millet, Common, broadcast, | 1 bushel. |
| Buckwheat, | 1 bushel. | Oats, broadcast, | 2 to 3 bushels. |
| Cabbage, in beds, to transplant, | 6 ozs. | Onion, in drills, | 4 to 5 pounds. |
| Carrot, in drills, | 3 to 4 pounds. | Onions, for set, in drills, | 30 pounds. |
| Chinese Sugar Cane, | 12 quarts. | Onion Sets, in drills, | 6 to 12 bushel. |
| Clover, red, alone, | 15 to 20 pounds. | Parsnip, in drills, | 5 to 6 pounds. |
| Clover, white, alone, | 12 to 15 pounds. | Peas, in drills, | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. |
| Clover, Alsike, alone, | 8 to 10 pounds. | Peas, broadcast, | 3 bushels. |
| Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa, | 20 pounds. | Potato (cut tubers) | 10 bushels. |
| Corn, in hills, | 8 to 10 quarts. | Pumpkin, in hills, | 4 to 6 pounds. |
| Corn, for soiling, | 3 bushels. | Radish, in drills, | 8 to 10 pounds. |
| Cucumber, in hills, | 2 pounds. | Rye, broadcast, | 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. |
| Grass, Kentucky Blue, | 3 bushels. | Sage, in drills, | 8 to 10 pounds. |
| Grass, Orchard, | 3 bushels. | Spinach, in drills, | 8 to 12 pounds. |
| Grass, English Rye, | 2 bushels. | Squash (bush varieties), | 4 to 6 pounds. |
| Grass, Fowl Meadow, | 2 bushels. | Squash (running varieties), | 4 to 6 lbs. |
| Grass, Red Top, in chaff, | 3 bushels. | Tomato, to transplant, | $\frac{1}{4}$ pound. |
| Grass, Red Top, ex. cleaned, | 10 to 12 lbs. | Turnip, in drills, | 1 pound. |
| Grass, Timothy, | $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. | Turnip, broadcast, | 1 pound. |
| Grass, Hungarian, | 1 bushel. | Wheat, broadcast, | 2 bushels. |
| Grass, Mixed Lawn, | 4 bushels. | | |

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, Number of Hills, or Length of Drills.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Asparagus, | 1 ounce to 40 feet of drill. | Melon, Musk, | 1 ounce to 80 hills. |
| Beet, | 1 ounce to 50 feet of drill. | Okra, | 1 ounce to 40 feet of drill. |
| Beans, dwarf, | 1 qt. to 100 feet of drill. | Onion, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. |
| Beans, pole, | 1 quart to 100 hills. | Onion Sets, small, | 1 qt. to 40 feet of drill. |
| Carrot, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. | Parsley, | 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill. |
| Cabbage, | 1 ounce to 2,000 plants. | Parsnip, | 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill. |
| Cauliflower, | 1 ounce to 2,000 plants. | Peas, | 1 quart to 100 feet of drill. |
| Celery, | 1 ounce to 4,000 plants. | Pepper, | 1 ounce to 2,000 plants. |
| Cucumber, | 1 ounce to 50 hills. | Pumpkin, | 1 ounce to 15 hills. |
| Corn, | 1 quart to 200 hills. | Radish, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. |
| Dandelion, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. | Salsify, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. |
| Egg Plant, | 1 ounce to 1,000 plants. | Spinach, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. |
| Endive, | 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill. | Squash, Early, | 1 ounce to 40 hills. |
| Leek, | 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill. | Squash, Running, | 1 ounce to 10 hills. |
| Lettuce, | 1 ounce to 3,000 plants. | Tomato, | 1 ounce to 1,200 plants. |
| Melon, Water, | 1 ounce to 15 hills. | Turnip, | 1 ounce to 150 feet of drill. |



WATER SUPPLY.

Material Furnished or Work Erected Complete by

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SEYMOUR, CONN.,

General Agent for Connecticut for the Halladay Standard and Gem Steel Wind Engines, Swivel and Reversible Hay Carriers.
Pumps, Tanks, and Water Supply Goods of all Kinds.

Write for Special Catalogues. Contract Prices given on Application.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN NEW TERRITORY.

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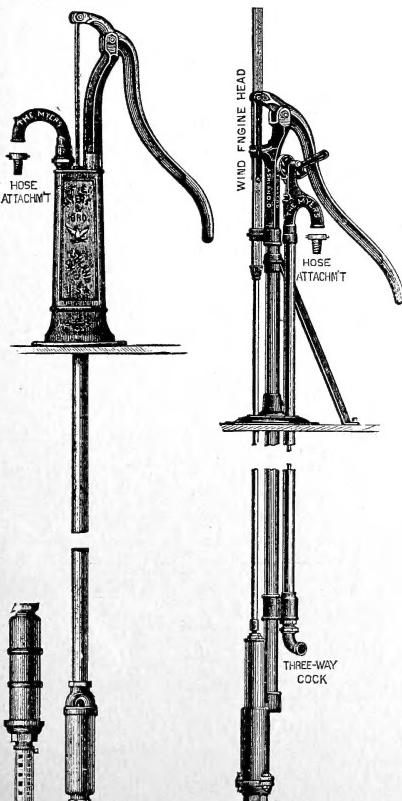
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IS RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER ON THE MARKET. IT COMBINES THE GREATEST STRENGTH WITH MINIMUM MATERIAL; IT IS ARTISTIC IN DESIGN, UNIQUE IN FINISH, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION AND EASILY ERECTED.

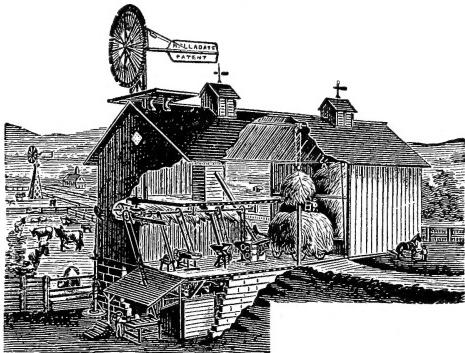
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TRULY A GEM AND WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

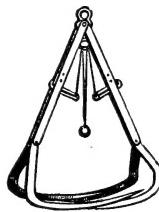


HALLADAY GEARED MILLS.

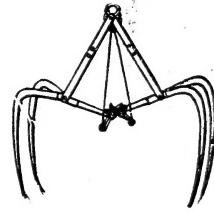


Seventeen Sizes, from one man to forty horse power.

CHURCH GRAPPLE HAY FORK,
ALSO, SWIVEL AND REVERSIBLE HAY CARRIERS WITH ALL FIXTURES.



Fork as it returns to the load.



Fork when the hay is discharged.

MYERS' GLASS VALVE PUMPS
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LOOK FOR THE STAMP.

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ATTENTION, AXE-BUYERS !

The attention of all who sell or use AXES is called to the different methods by which they are made.

It is of especial importance to the man who must earn his living by aid of the AXE, that he be able to distinguish between mere show and lasting service; and to furnish the help to an easy decision, the steps usually pursued in the manufacture of these tools are carefully explained and illustrated.

An axe is made in two parts: a "POLL" or head of iron, and a "BIT" or cutting blade of steel; the place where these are joined or "welded" may be recognized by a faint line a few inches above the edge of the Axe.

FIRST.—AXE POLLS or heads are made either by punching the eyes out of solid iron, or by welding the ends of blanks of iron that have been bent around to form the eye. Polls with eyes PUNCHED OUT are the strongest and best.

SECOND.—AXE BITS or cutting blades are made either by splitting or opening the iron, inserting the steel blank, [Fig. 3,] and then welding the iron and steel solid as one piece, or by welding a thin envelope of steel [Fig. 4,] over the iron, whereby is secured a handsome exterior with a large display of steel surface with but little wear or durability.

The following illustrations clearly show the results of the two methods of manufacture:—

Fig. 1.

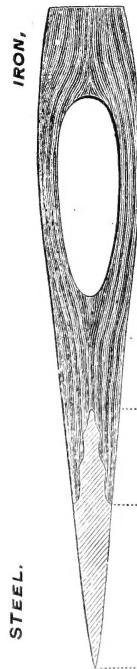


Fig. 1 represents a section through the middle of an Axe made with a solid punched poll and with steel inserted in and welded to the iron.

Fig. 2 represents a section through the middle of an Axe made with a welded poll, and having the steel welded over the iron.

A Axes made as described in Fig. 2, having the steel welded over the iron, appear to have a large amount of steel in them, while in reality the steel available for a cutting edge only extends from D to E, and is only five ounces of the nine and one-half ounces used, while in Axes with inserted steel, as described in Fig. 1, a cutting edge is available until all the steel is worn from B to A, which in an Axe stamped COLLINS & CO., HARTFORD, is not less than twelve ounces in a 3½ lb. Axe, thus yielding more than twice the wear of steel applied as in Fig. 2.

B

Fig. 2.

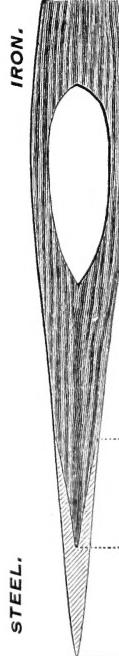


Fig. 3.



Fig. 3, represents the prepared steel ready for inserting into the iron. Weight for a genuine COLLINS 3½ lb. AXE, twelve ounces.

Fig. 4.

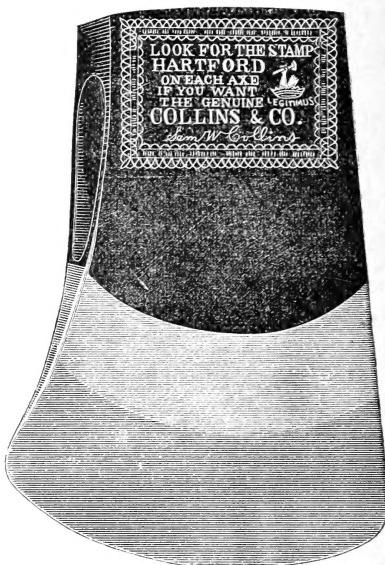


E Fig. 4 represents an "over-coat" steel prepared for welding over the iron. Weight for a 3½ lb. AXE, only nine and one-half ounces, in some cases much less.

D

G Those who want HONEST AXES and TOOLS in exchange for honest money will do well to remember the above facts. All COLLINS AMERICAN AXES are made with SOLID PUNCHED POLLS and INSERTED STEELS of FULL WEIGHT, varying from twelve to eighteen ounces in each Axe, according to its size.

ESTABLISHED 1826.



STURTEVANT'S
GRANULATED
TOBACCO AND SULPHUR
FOR
Lawns, Flowering Plants, Gardens and the Field.
ALSO FOR TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.
AND THE
DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS AND VERMIN.

This being a vegetable product, and undecayed, decomposition must take place after application. Thus you have a gradual food for the grass or plant, tree, vine or shrub, and this will continue until all is consumed.

Being odorless and clean, and without foreign seeds, it has no equal as a lawn dressing. It is convenient in form, easy of application, and will not burn or injure the lawn. For all garden or field purposes it stands at the head of all fertilizers in the market. It is less in cost, is double in bulk, and will do all work better. There is no vegetable which cannot be successfully grown by this product. For flowering plants of all descriptions there is nothing in the world that will produce such a fine growth and luxuriant flower. In flower beds or in potting plants the granulated tobacco stems mixed with the soil, in a proportion of about one part to five of soil, will produce lasting effects for the entire season.

Wherever you may use this fertilizer, you will find the foliage of a *dark green color*, and a healthy, vigorous growth. It is of great value to seedsmen, and for Hot-House Purposes, Nurseries, Etc. There are no weed seeds in it. Earth worms will not live where this is used. Sulphur will prevent mildew, which is so destructive to growth, and the full development of the lawn, plant or vine.

For lawns and grass lands, for say 2,000 square feet, 100 pounds. Per acre, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds. Half a pint in a hill of potatoes or corn. This fertilizer will destroy all grubs that infest potatoes, and produce a larger and more rapid growth than any fertilizer in the market.

The Flour of Tobacco and Sulphur

Will prevent and cure mildew on grape vines and rose bushes. It will destroy the green and black fly, grubs, cut worms, lice and the eggs of insects, mealy bug and the red spider, vine bugs of all kinds, and the tomato worm, rose slugs and currant worms, fleas, ticks and scab and parasites of all descriptions. It is not poisonous and has the double advantage of being a fertilizer as well as an insecticide.

Granulated, in bags of 100 lbs., at \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; small quantities, 5 cents per lb.; the flour of tobacco and sulphur, in packages, at 25 and 50 cts.

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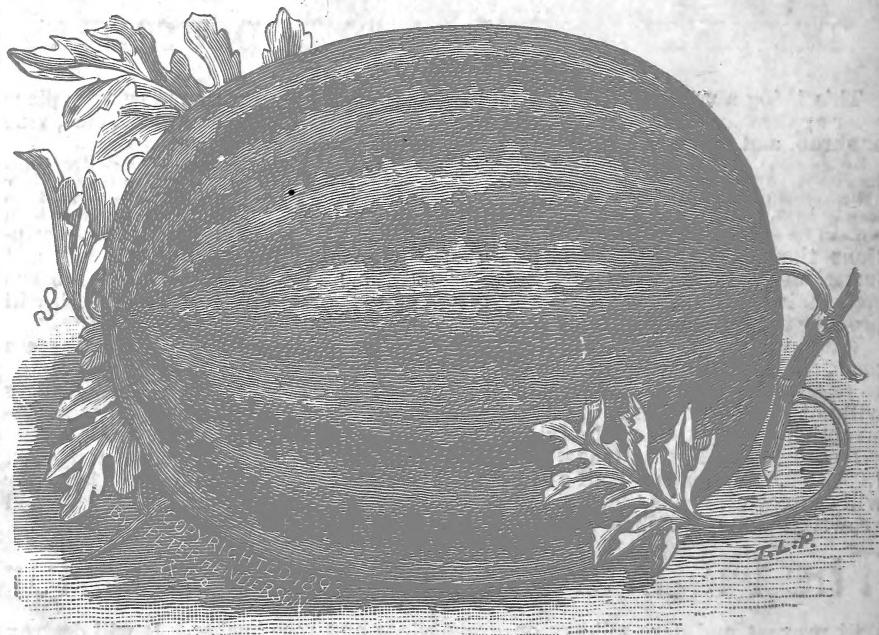
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